The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,946—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class	Rs. 750.
Second class	Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.

First class	Rs. 1,130.
Second class	Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

First class	Rs. 1,250.
Second class	Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	1883 Date	Steamers	Tons	H.P.	FRIDAY. Captain.
—	[illegible] Dec.	Bo[illegible]	2932	400	H. Weighell
	1884				
L	4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	800	H. Wyatt.
—	11th „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L	18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	[illegible]	700	E. G. Stead.
—	25th „	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L	1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.
—	8th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L	15th „	Hydaspes	[illegible]	500	G. Scrivener.
—	22nd „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L	29th „	Brindisi	3542	550	J. Reeves.
—	7th Mar.	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L	14th „	Assam	[illegible]	500	S. F. Cole.
—	21st „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L	28th „	Ganges	[illegible]	750	W. B. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L	11th „	Clyde	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
—	18th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L	25th „	Sutlej	[illegible]	750	A. H. Johnson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L	9th „	Thames	4161	750	W. D. Anderson.
—	16th „	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L	23rd „	Rohilla	3500	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th „	Venetia	[illegible]	500	A. B. Daniell.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On
				1883.
ASSAM	3041	500	S. F. Cole	28th Dec.
				1884.
GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	25th „
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	8th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 22, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class	R 500	including wines.	I Class	R 520	including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following other first-class steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. RAFFA [illegible] RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday .... 1st Feb. „
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday .... 1st Mar. „

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R [illegible]
„ II do. do. „ 70 do. „ [illegible]
From Naples. I do. do. „ 145 do. „ [illegible]
„ II do. do. „ 105 do. „ [illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, November 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO 7,790 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th January. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class £	7 5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class „	5 13 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA CANAL.*

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,600	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	29th Mar.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	29th Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.
				1884.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Jan.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 30, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
OMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1884.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	3rd January.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	12th „
S. S. WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	To follow.
S. S. MERTON HALL	4,100	500	„
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	„

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been ARRANGED:—s. s. CLAN GRANT 3,600 tons, 100 A 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 20th inst.

Passage money .... Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

THE first-class steamer SUFFOLK, 2,[illegible] tons, will sail for Liverpool on the 28th December. She has very [illegible] accommodation for [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th December, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1884, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 1st January, 1884, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 907 tons, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore a[illegible] dust proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

WHITE STAR LINE.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "COPTIC," 4,000 tons, 550 H. P., Captain W. H. KIDLEY, belonging to the Fleet of the OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd January, 1884.

Her accommodation has been fitted regardless of expense, being specially adapted for the China and Pacific trade, and is spacious and airy. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 20, 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THROUGH TICKETS Issued including Rail and Steamer available by ANY ROUTE from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India.

For Pamphlet of Routes, with two maps (post free, 8 annas) and quotations.

Apply THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA, 10½, Old Court House Street.

THE CHARTERED ANCHOR LINE s.s. MOUNT TABOR has ARRIVED from Cardiff and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo without delay, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expenses.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
SINGLE PIECES OR COMPLETE SET OF
FORKS AND SPOONS
of very best quality.
Detailed Lists on application to
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER, Has preference over all other kinds.

1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 11 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BREAKFAST CLARET.

St. Julien Medoc, quarts	Rs.	11	per doz
Do. do. pints	„	6	„ „
Superior Medoc, quarts	„	16	„ „
Do. do. pints	„	9-8	„ „

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls,	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Oint.	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenippenskelesterizo.

Private receipes carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

FOR SALE (to close an account) THREE (or any less number) £100 DEBENTURES of the N.-W. PROVINCES and OUDH ICE COMPANY, Limited, bearing interest at the rate of 8 (eight) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in gold, at the Head Office, Delhi and London Bank, London. Price, Rs. 1,200 EACH. Apply to the "Owner" care of Manager, Delhi Bank, Delhi.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Post-master General's Office up to the 15th January for CARRYING the MAILS by STEAMER DAILY during the open season.

(1). Between Bombay and the ports on the Konkan coast down to [illegible]
(2). Between Bombay and the ports to the south including [illegible]

2. The names of the ports at which the daily steamer will be required to call and all particulars will be furnished on application at the Postmaster General's Office.

3. The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Post-Master General.

HOSIERY.

		Per doz.	
COTTON HALF-HOSE—			
Plain Brown	from Rs. 7 8	to Rs. 11 8	
Fancy Colours	„ „ 10 8	to „ 24 0	
Fancy Stripes	„ „ 9 8	to „ 20 0	
LISLE-THREAD HALF-HOSE—			
Plain White	„ „ 13 8	to „ 15 8	
Fancy Colours	„ „ 16 8	to „ 25 0	
Fancy Stripes	„ „ 17 0	to „ 25 0	
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—			
Fancy Colours	„ „ 11 0	to „ 23 8	
Fancy Stripes	„ „ 14 8	to „ 25 0	
HAND KNITTED HALF-HOSE—			
Real Scotch Wool	„ „ 16 0		

BANIANS

Fine Gauze, half sleeves	from Rs. 22 8	to Rs. 26 8
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	„ „ 35 0	to „ 40 0
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	„ „ 48 0	to „ 58 0
Silk and Wool, half sleeves	„ „ 67 0	to „ 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	„ „ 54 0	to „ 72 0
[illegible] Lambswool, long sleeves	„ „ 60 0	to „ 85 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)	from Rs. 48 0	to Rs. 60 0
Gauze Pants	„ „ 43 0	to „ 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	„ „ 67 0	to „ 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants	„ „ 70 0	to „ 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants	„ „ 70 0	to „ 85 0

Gent's White Kid Gloves.	Gent's Black Evening Dress Ties.
Gent's Real Tan Cape, one and two buttons.	Gent's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Gent's Knitted Sanquhar, wool.	Gent's Braces of all descriptions.
Gent's Ties and Scarfs in all the latest styles and patterns.	Gent's Fr. Cambric and Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
Gent's White Evening Dress Ties.	Gent's Linen Collars in all the new shapes.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS. BATH DRESSING ROBES.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

SLEEPING SUITS
AND DRESSING GOWNS
FOR COLD WEATHER.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
BEST FRENCH CAMBRIC SUITS	7	0	OXFORD CLOTH	10	0
OXFORD CLOTH	10	0	BEST WOVE FLANNEL	18	0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL	18	0	TROPICAL FLANNEL	16	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL, the new material	16	0	STRIPED FLANNEL	20	0
SILK and WOOL	19	0	PRINTED SAXONY CASHMERE with Handsome Girdles	26	0
SPUN SILK	26	0			

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

Our New Illustrated Price List on application.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY,
A RICH AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK JUST RECEIVED

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN;	Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case	Rs. 500
Ditto	in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops (New Model)	500
Ditto	with Ornamental Top and Gold Panels, 10 Stops and 2 Swells (New Model)	450
Ditto	in Gothic case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells (a very powerful Instrument), New Model	650

AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTY.

With 2 sets of Reeds, 4 Stops, and Knee Swell, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	300

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops and 2 Swells	450
Do. do. 13 Stops and 2 Swells	750

THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (The Cheapest instrument made)	12

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to G and two Blowers	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	500

HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 8 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Rosewood Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Rosewood, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto	500

[illegible] Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
[illegible] POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
[illegible] MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY, 21, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.,

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 150
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 130 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country. GENTLEMEN arriving in, or departing from BOMBAY, will do well to pay their WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE a visit. They will find EACH DEPARTMENT under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION and may rely on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED PASSENGER FARES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and-a-half will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from the 22nd to the 31st December (both dates inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to the 15th January 1884, inclusive.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the nineteenth of December 1883.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 (two hundred) per share IS MADE PAYABLE on or before the 5th January, 1884, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Hornby-row, and that interest at nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid at due date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 2, Hornby-row, Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R.S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTICE.

OPENING OF SIRSA AND BHUTTU STATIONS.

SIRSA and BHUTTU STATIONS on the Sirsa Extension of the Rewaree-Ferozepore Railway will be opened for goods traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1884.

2. Grain and common seeds booked from Sirsa to Bombay will be charged at Rs. 0-13-9 per maund.

3. Information regarding other rates and rules can be obtained on application to any of the stations.

By order.
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, dated Ajmere, the 17th Dec. 1883.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1883.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.

JEEVANJEE AND CO.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after January 1, 1884, trains will run as follows:—

DOWN.

		Ordinary	Mixed.	Mail.
Colaba	Dep.	a. m. 7 30	a. m. 10 45	p. m. 8 0
Surat	do.	p. m. 6 55	a. m. 6 50	a. m. 3 56
Broach	do.	9 10	9 30	5 23
Baroda	do.	12 0	12 33	7 13
Ahmedabad	do.	a. m. 3 40	p. m. 1 0	10 20
Wadhwan	Arr.	.....	7 25	p. m. 1 30

UP.

		Mixed.	Ordinary	Mail.
Wadhwan	Dep.	a. m. 5 5	noon.	p. m. 2 55
Ahmedabad	do.	6 40	12 0	6 35
Baroda	do.	11 0	3 30	9 2[illegible]
Broach	do.	2 5	5 55	11 5
Surat	do.	a. m. 6 30	8 30	a. m. 12 15
Colaba	Arr.	p. m. 6 45	a. m. 7 20	8 20

The Branch trains in connection with the above and the Bombay Suburban will be considerably altered and increased. For particulars, see Time Tables which will be issued at stations a few days before the end of the month.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS and of CAST-IRON PIPES and Sundry FITTINGS for HOUSE CONNECTIONS for the 1st portion of the new Sewerage Scheme.

2. The Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising:—

1 Articles of Agreement,
2 Specification,
3 Bills of Quantities,
4 Schedule of Rates,
5 Form of Tender,
6 Sketches of Castings.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. [illegible] in either cash, Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on SATURDAY the 26th January, 1884.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
[illegible] HENRY WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, [illegible] November, 1883.

NOTICES.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30	Rs. 24- 3-0
at age 40	Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

Aug. 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of
HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works,
Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale
and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by
radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
25, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

RECEIVED per s.s. MOUNT LEBANON, a bran new handsome circular-fronted double-seated BROUGHAM, expressly built for this climate by E. Hills and Sons, of London.

Do. do. VICTORIA with removeable driving box.

One English-built LANDAU, canoe-shape, received per s. s. Ethiopia.

An English-built LANDAU, by Peter and Sons, in very good order.

One DOG-CART with removeable hood, in very good order.

Fresh stock of best Mocca COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Two miniature circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, very light, suitable for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 2	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 11

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIA	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 12
LONDRES	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
FAVORITAS	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
PRINCIPES	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
CONCHAS	„ [illegible]	„ 2 6

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .... MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. DAVE CARSON.

UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE WONDERFUL
BALDWINS.
AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE SPELL-BOUND
THE GREAT BANK-NOTE
AND
THOUGHT-READING
Test pronounced to be the most wonderful features ever attempted.
TO-NIGHT,
And every night during the week.
THE GREAT
BALDWINS,
SPIRIT-EXPOSERS, THOUGHT-READERS,
In the funniest Entertainment in the World.
ENTIRELY FRESH WONDERS.
THOUGHT-READING,
MESMERIC CLAIRVOYANCY.
THE GREAT BANK-NOTE TEST.

Reading the numbers on a bank-note, giving the names of dead friends, finding any article merely thought of by the Committee, &c., &c.

FAY'S GREAT COAT FEAT.
THE BRAVEST MAN IN THE AUDIENCE MADE TO TURN PALE.
THE SPIRIT BRIDE'S RECEPTION.
THE GREAT KATIE KING MYSTERY.

The faces of people who have been dead for years are seen and recognized in the bright light on the open stage.

MIND-READING.
THOUGHT-COMMUNICATION.
PSYCHOMETRIC INTERCOURSE.
NEW FEATS. NEW EXPLANATIONS.

N.B.—The most startling features of this entertainment cannot be given while there is any noise or bustle in the house, Thought-Reading and Clairvoyancy especially requiring perfect quiet. In order that these best tests and phenomena may be given nightly, the public are requested to be in their seats at least five minutes before 9 to enable the curtain to rise promptly. People moving in or out during the mental tests utterly ruin these most interesting scientific and intellectual experiments. Please be punctual, as your own gratification and amusement depend so largely upon it.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 8	Rs. 32	Pit Seats	Rs. 2
Do. do. 4	16	Pit	Re. 1
Orchestra Stalls	4	Back Seats	As. 8

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11-30.

☞ Educated Natives, Parsee Gentlemen, and Members of the Theosophical Society will be particularly interested in the Materialisation of the dead and in Mrs. Baldwin's Clairvoyant Experiments.

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER
MR. GEORGE LINGARD.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING,
GRAND SPECIAL
COMMAND NIGHT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Startling features of especial interest will be given.
CLAIRVOYANCY—THOUGHT-READING.
DAVENPORT TESTS PILLORY.
GREAT BANK-NOTE TEST.
TELLING THE NAMES OF DEAD FRIENDS,
MR. MORRIS' GREAT COAT FEAT.
HANDCUFF RELEASE,
&c., &c., &c.

THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE
MARVELLOUSLY EQUIPPED
GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.
WHICH WILL SHORTLY LEAVE
BOMBAY FOR BARODA.

The only grand enterprize organised for the first time in India
and acknowledged by the *Press and the Public*
to be quite unique of its kind never before seen in Bombay.

THE HORSES, DOGS, AND MONKIES
Have all been trained in a capital way, submitting to the will of Master Nana (5 years old)!
A Boneless Body 4 years old twisting all the limbs as if made of guttapurcha alone.

EVERY EVENING
DURING THIS LAST WEEK.
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

First Class Reserved	Rs. 3	Stalls	Re. 1 0
First Class	" 2	Front Ring	0 8

Back Seats .... As. 4
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.
LODGE CONCORD, E.C.

THE above Lodge will hold its ANNUAL MASONIC BALL in the Town Hall at 9 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1884.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Ten Rupees each.

Tickets can be obtained from Secretaries of Lodges, and from the undersigned.

With the permission of the R. W. the District Grand Master, Brethern will appear in Masonic Clothing.

G. HOLMES, Hony. Secy.,
Ball Committee.

No. 6, Rampart-road, Fort, 24th December, 1883.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY CO., Ld.
NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th proximo, for the supply of UNIFORMS CLOTHING, &c., required for the S. M. Railway Company.

Samples can be seen and particulars obtained on application at the Agent's Office, Poona.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, 24th December, 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PRINCIPAL of the LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, Sanawar, which will be vacant on the 1st April, 1884.

The appointment is tenable for five years, subject to re-appointment for a further period, and is open to all persons, whether in the service of Government or not, who are members of the Church of England. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 800 per mensem and a free residence.

Applications, with *copies* of testimonials, should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, not later than the 1st February, 1884.

NOTICE.

I, THE undersigned, do hereby declare to all the BHUGER MOBEDS, and to those who have intercourse with them, that the RUMOURS about me in connection with the HORMASJEE WADIA FIRE TEMPLE circulated by some persons are UTTERLY FALSE. I know nothing about the matter and I had no conversation about it with any person. Neither the DUSTOOR nor any of the MOBEDS nor any SHETHIA has mentioned the subject to me. It is nothing but a rumour. I have given satisfactory explanation to two or three respectable persons who had sent for me, and whom I convinced of the utter falsehood of the rumour. I give this notice with a view that what the rumours state may not be attributed to me.

HORMASJEE HIRAJEE MADAN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAROON MAHOMED has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Fuzendari LAND or GROUND the Fuzendar whereof is DHUNJEEBHOY KHURSEDJI GHUDYALI, with the Chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, on the north side of Falkland Road in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring 440 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of Bhasker Manekji, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the south by the Falkland-road, and on or towards the west by the gully belonging in common to the said premises and the neighbouring chawl of Mahomed Hajee Ahmed; and the said chawl of Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, formerly in the occupation of Kaulukdina Khodabhoy and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haroon Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2-8 and 2-9.

All persons having any claims against the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, lease, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Solicitors to the purchaser at their office in National Bank Building, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1883.

R. M. SAYANI,
for Messrs. Payne & Gilbert, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that PANDURANG GOVIND PATEL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, and JANARDHAN GOVIND PATEL, a minor by his mother and guardian, BHAGIRTHEBAI, widow of Govind Venayek Patell, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the same (if any) shall be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard to the same.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage standing thereon, situate at Guneshwady in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30 and by the Collector of Revenue under No. 1018, new Survey No. 1553, containing by admeasurement 243 yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Saraswatibai, widow of Venayek Balkrishna Patwardhan, on the west by the house of Vishwanath Venayek Patel, and on the north and south by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazaar Company, Limited.—Dated this 26th December, 1883.

THAKURDAS & DHARAMSI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NEW CROP.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
Sold in original packets.

Mixed Tea, ½ lb. packet	Ans.	7
Do. 1 lb. do.	Ans.	12
Pekoe Mixture, ½ lb. packet	Ans.	10
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	Re.	1-2
Orange Pekoe, ½ lb. do.	Ans.	14
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	Re.	1-8

THE above TEAS are unadulterated, of excellent quality, and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Bombay and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDEN THEATRE.

THURSDAY NIGHT,
THURSDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 27.

OWING to the great success of the BALL given at the above Theatre on Monday, the Management has decided to hold ANOTHER ONE TO-NIGHT.

On this glorious occasion the celebrated "AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES" will give one of their mamoth entertainments.

The Management has selected a first class STRING BAND which will play the newest and choicest DANCE MUSIC during the evening.

The Theatre has been sumptuously furnished and a perfect DANCING FLOOR has been laid down.

The whole affair has been got up regardless of expense, the furniture, refreshments, buffets, lighting, &c., being pronounced by all to be perfect.

The selections given by the "FROLIQUES" are ENTIRELY NEW and are alone well worth seeing.

Dancing to commence at 9-30 p.m. Gentlemen Rs. 3. Ladies free.

Tickets to be had at the Eden Theatre.

PERCY BULLEN,
Manager.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE.
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL,
PLEASANT TO APPLY, & PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BATTERIES.

Battery Bichromate, bottle shape—capacity ½, 1 and 1½ pints.
" Bunsen's outer cell brown stoneware—capacity 1½ pint, size of carbon 7 by 1 by 1.
" Daniell's outer copper cell, 4½ by 4½ in.
" " " " 9½ by 4½ in.
" Greve's in glass or white stoneware cell, platinum plate, 5½ by 2 in. outer cell 4½ by 3¼ by 1½.
" Leclanche's Patent constant, for Electric Bells, &c. No. 1, 1 pint; No. 2, 1½ pint; No. 3, 1 quart.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
NEAVE'S
FARINACEOUS FOOD,
ENTIRELY PURE AND UNMEDICATED,
Equally valuable as a diet for Invalids.
Per tin As. 10.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRIPLE
EXTRACT OF ROSES,

A VERY lasting, delicious Perfume for the Handkerchief, extracted from the best materials and choicest flowers.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSICAL BOXES! MUSICAL BOXES! Just received a select consignment playing all sacred tunes (Sankey's.) Also some plush ALBUMS and MARBLE ORNAMENTS well adapted for Xmas gifts. H. A. GEYER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

COME and VISIT BARTON, and CO.'S X-MAS GOODS of the Latest Novelties.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Gold, Silver, Diamond, Enamelled Jet, &c., &c., for poorest to the richest, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. BARTON & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, a well fitted DISPENSARY established in thick part of the Town. Present incumbent going abroad. A. Z., care of this Paper.

MISS MACKIE having completed her engagement in Calcutta, renewed her duties at the WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS, last night.

JUST LANDED a fresh supply of the latest fashion Homespuns, Cheviots, Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, &c.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

SELLING OFF TOYS, cheap, before sending them to auction. Apply to PROVISION CASH STORES. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

TURTLES, Pomfrets, Oysters and Prawns supplied to up-country stations, by W. J. ESSAI'S Purveying Department. Apply to the Fort shop.

OILMANSTORES and Overland Provisions, fresh supplies at Ready Money Rates, no credit. PROVISION CASH STORES, W. J. ESSAI.

AERATED WATERS, the most strict attention to THOROUGH FILTERING before manufacture. PROVISION CASH STORES, W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

BRASS and STRING BAND SUPPLIER, gives MUSICAL LESSONS. Apply J. A. CUNHA, No. 11, opposite Govt. Book Depot, Kalbadevi-road.

DUKE of DURHAM'S long and cross cut Tobacco for Cigarettes and Pipe (an excellent flavour) just arrived, at 12 annas per 4oz. tin, Howard & Co.

ICES, Wines and Spirits, Comfits, French Confectionery, Pastry, Sandwiches, Annas 4 per plate. Ham and Cheese, As. 12 per lb. Morenas & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.—Qrts. Rs. 5-8. Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SURGEON MORETON, late P. and O. Service, India, can be consulted at the Suez Hotel daily.—Suez, Egypt, 13th November.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. Retail Agent, Cursetji Jeewaji Mhow, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OUR TEAS ARE WARRANTED to be pure and unadulterated, and our prices very moderate.—MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BARLEY SUGAR, Butter Scotch, Italian Rock Pralines, burnt Almonds, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Bon-Bons, Christmas Cards.—PEARSE.

TORPEDOES, SWEETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Nougats, Croquelles, &c. Prize Packets, Conversation Lozenges, all cheap and very good. —PEARSE, Confectioner.

PERRIER JOUET'S "FIRST QUALITY" "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs. 48 pints Rs. 26 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs, Bombay, and to the Club of Western India, Poona. Magnums Rs. 108, quarts Rs. 54, pints Rs. 29 per dozen CASH. Apply to LYON & Co.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

AN Italian Gentleman recently arrived, of considerable business experience and who can influence large Import business, is anxious to meet with a partner, finding capital for, and conversant with, Export business. Apply stating terms to ITALIAN, this office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising the Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Tariff Act, The Tolls Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS, Mince meat, mince pies, chocolate creams, American caramels, &c. PEARSE Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

A FRESH supply of these very delicious fruits just unpacked by the Undersigned.
Per 2½ lb. tin, Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FLESH BRUSHES,
FLESH GLOVES,
FLESH PADS.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wood backs with Straps—
No. 1 2 3 and 4
Rs. 3/ 3/8 4 4/8 per pair.
Do. do. with long Wood-handle, straight—
No. 3, 4, 5.
Rs. 2/4 2/8 2/12 each.
Do. do. long Wood-handle bent—
No. 3, 4, and 5
Rs. 2/8 2/12 3/4 each.
Electric Flesh Brush, Rs. 8 each.

FLESH GLOVES AND PADS:—	Rs.	As
Alexander Bath, soft; Calefacio, hard or soft; Cleopatra, assorted honey-comb; Duchess Bath, white or brown, extra stout; Turko-Sponge, thin or thick, white, &c., per pair	0	10
Pads as above, each	0	10
Goat-hair Gloves (442) per pair	1	8
Do. Straps (442a) each	1	12
Reversible Goat and Horse-hair combined (444a) per pair	2	12
Horse-hair Gloves, Mathew's (445)	1	8
Do. Straps (446) each	1	12
Loofar's Gloves, Fiber one side, Turco the other (450c)	0	12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF SMALL TILED SHED FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from Lieut.-Colonel W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Grand Arsenal, Fort, for removal, a certain portion of the turner-shop shed, consisting of teak trusses, posts, rafters, chunam walls, tiles, doors, windows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Bashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to sell by auction on the premises at Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, the capital household furniture and effects, comprising carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, namely, reclining couches, easy and other chairs, carved chiffonier and cabinet, marble-topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c., dining-room table, sideboard, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., carved blackwood dressing and washhand tables, almirahs, brass and iron bedstead, children's cots, Cleopatra couches, carpets, &c., a number of valuable oil and water-colour paintings, steel engravings and chromo-lithographs, and a choice collection of ornaments and vases, an eight-day clock, and hatstand; also dinner and breakfast services, glass, cutlery and plate, all bath-room necessaries, and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.

Also an English cow yielding a good supply of milk.

Also a valuable collection of plants, which will be sold at 7 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th December, comprising, among others, 18 varieties miniature palms, including sabal minor, palmetta and umbralifera, phœnix, rupicola, acanlis, senegalensis, recurvata, paludoa and farinfera, curculigo recurvata, kenta, wenlandiana, caryota, sobolifera and corypha australis, &c., dracœnas, goldiana, renardine, debroydiana, imperator, &c., ferns, gold and silver, asplenium, nidus and bulbiferum, English ferns, &c.; begonias of new kinds, marantas, leopardina, leitzu, bella pinato, picto, &c.; fruit trees, lechee oquat, &c.; English fuschias roses, marechal niel, &c. &c.; crotons of many varieties, and numerous other plants.

Also an English built canoe-shaped brouche by Kesterton, and a grey Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 28th instant.

N.B.—The carriages and horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

The property of another gentleman—

A light well built dog-cart in thorough good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate near Mallar, in Salsette, Tannah Zilla.

By order of Mr. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Madhavrao Bhasker, and Juggonath Madhavrao, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1884, at 4 p.m., in one lot, two valuable villages together with the garden and dwelling-house standing thereon, hereinunder more particularly described.

Further information of particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, Solicitors for the mortgagee.—Bombay, 11th December, 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that Enam village called Valnai, together with the bungalow or dwelling-house and the garden forming the compound thereof and all other lands including sooti land, situate in the said village in the Mallar district, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette, zilla Tanna, bounded on the east by the marks of the town of Mallar, on the west by the Mallowny village, on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandowly River, and on the north and south by the marks of Cusba Mallar, which said lands were formerly occupied partly by the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and partly by cultivators and now partly by the said Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy and partly by cultivators; and,

SECONDLY.—All that Enam village called Wudwan, together with the oart, mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar district, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, Zilla Tanna, bounded on the east by the two brooks appertaining to this and the village of Ankoorly respectively running east and west from the top of the hillock, situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situated in a northerly direction with the land marks of Cusba Mallar, on the west and south by the marks of Cusba Mallar, and on the north by a cattle passage or "gowan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and now of the said Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January next, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Carnac-road, near the Cash Bazaar, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Mr. Shantaram Juggonath closing his business, comprising blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th January next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagees, Roopchund Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia:—

3 pair pearl bangles called rasful.
1 emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald pendant called "tamanioo."
1 pearl and ruby earring.
4 diamond and emerald ear-rings.
1 pair of diamond ear-rings.
1 pair pearl ear-rings.
1 pair emerald and diamond ear-rings.
2 diamond emerald ruby rings.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th December, 1883.

NOTICES.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small.

Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION;
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Governme Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	"	750
Do. fo 6 are lights	2,000 Candles, each.		"	1,200
Do. 8	do.	500	do.	" 1,200
Do. 20	do.	500	do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT AMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, [illegible] CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

[illegible]

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Pit Market near Jumma Musjid.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

[illegible]ONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$5,000,000.	
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES	$996,765.62.	$5,996,765.62.
RESERVE FUND	$2,500,000.	
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES	698,336.43.	$3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
A. Gultzow, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.
A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. M. GRIGOR,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.
PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 680.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonised case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 3 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 3 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800.

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonised case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influences, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over the plank, overstrung bass, improved trichord scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4 ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay, or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm
SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the [illegible] of the Railway [illegible] Steam Companies [illegible] between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest [illegible] New Coloured [illegible] showing [illegible] Railway [illegible] Published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Professor Baldwin, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Hazara (s), from Calcutta; Sumatra (s), Hongkong; Auretta (s), Colombo. Yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Assam (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 25th:—Culna (s), for Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Britannia (s), Liverpool; Agra (s), London, &c.; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta, &c.; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Fatinitza	Suppé.
Overture	Mountain Sprite	Flotow.
Concert Polka	Lieb und Treu	Weloker.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Mazurka	Teresina	Faust
Valse	Au Revoir	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sumatra entered, and the s.s. Cascapedia left, the dock on Tuesday.

A BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—John D'Arcy, a seaman of the British ship Lamport, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of absenting himself from his vessel without leave. He was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASS.—Gunnoo Babajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the dwelling house of Mr. Powell, at Byculla, on the night previous, with intent to commit theft. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Salloodeen Shaik Oosman and four other Mahomedans were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Ballekhan Mahomedkhan, on the night previous, at Chinchpoogly. Prisoner No. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

A BREACH OF THE SALT ACT.—Doorji, a woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of removing thirteen seers of contraband salt from the Whopli salt-works at Matoonga, without a permit from the Collector of Salt Revenue. She was fined Rs. 10, and the salt was ordered to be confiscated.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday last on the body of Munnoo Choudbhoy, aged thirty years. Deceased was a cart-driver. He was injured on the 14th instant by a case of machinery falling on his left foot, and subsequently tetanus set in, with fatal results. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 22nd inst.:—Horses, lame 1, emaciated 1; bullocks:—lame 15, sore neck 26, tumours on neck 5, emaciated 14, sores on body 2, overloaded 19, goading 2; total number of cases 85.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Bhawoo Pandoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, on two separate charges, of theft of two gold-embroidered skull-caps from the heads of two persons while they were standing in a crowd at Bhat Bazaar, Musjid-road, on Christmas Day. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character named Bhickia Gopal was also yesterday convicted of stealing two spades and a pickaxe, the property of the Municipality, which had been left by the side of the Goolallwady-road by Municipal labourers, on the 24th instant. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE QUETTA RIFLE RANGE.—Fuller details have reached us of the sad accident resulting in the death of Corporal Walsh, 98th Regiment, and which occurred on the Volunteer Rifle Range at Quetta on the 11th instant. The deceased, whilst marking, inadvertently looked out from behind the butt, and was struck on the forehead by a ricochet bullet, causing death in about two hours' time. The name of the Volunteer who fired the fatal shot is Conero, of the Commissariat Department. The funeral of Corporal Walsh took place on the evening of the 12th, and due honour was shown to the deceased by the local Volunteers, who attended at the funeral to the number of twenty in full uniform. No blame can be attached to Volunteer Conero, as it was impossible for him to observe the movement of the marker during the time that firing was going on.—*Sind Gazette.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April to 22nd Dec.	10,866,800
Balance to be remitted from 23rd Dec., 1883, to 31st March, 1884	5,433,200

CHRISTMAS DINNERS IN BOMBAY.

ON Tuesday last, being Christmas Day, dinners were considerately provided for the inmates and others at the Sailors' Home, the Strangers' Home, and the Government Workhouse.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

At this useful public institution, the good cheer provided for Jack must have gladdened his heart. The usual decorations made outside and inside the building had been conceived in admirable taste. Palm-leaves, with fresh green cocoanuts entwined, ever-greens, festoons of flowers, bunches of blossoms, and plants in foliage, were arranged in every place where they might please the eye of honest Jack. Flags and bannerets waved in front of the building, in the passage to the dining-hall, and in the hall itself. The shield of the Home was placed in a conspicuous part of the entrance, and was surrounded by four pretty little flags. About 2 p.m. "The Roast Beef of Old England" was played by a string band, and the men, respectable-looking and neatly dressed, took their places in good order at the dinner-table. Between sixty and seventy men were present. Of these from forty to fifty were blue-jackets and marines from H. M. Ship Dragon, the rest being merchant seamen. The table was sumptuously provided with good things, and evidenced the care and good will with which the smallest wants of the men had been studied and provided for. The bill of fare consisted of mock turtle soup, beef, ham, fowl, chicken, ducks, plum-pudding, plum-cakes, tarts, and fruits and vegetables in season. These were done ample justice to, being accompanied by bottled beer, a glass of brandy, and aerated waters. Each man was also provided with a plug of tobacco and a long clay pipe. Several toasts were drunk, in the hearty manner in which Jack knows how to demonstrate his loyalty and thankfulness to those who care for him. Mr. Lemon, the gunner of the Dragon, who presided, proposed the toasts of the Queen-Empress, of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the Royal Family, which were responded to with hearty cheers. The toasts of His Excellency the Governor, of Sir W. Hewett, the Duke of Edinburgh, the patron of the Home, the Army and Navy, the Directors, and Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, were also enthusiastically drunk. Between the toasts songs were sung by some of the men. The dinner lasted till about 4-30 p.m., and dancing was kept up till a late hour. Mr. W. G. Mayhew, the Honorary Secretary, as well as other gentlemen and some ladies visited the Home during the afternoon. Everything passed off well, and the men seemed to feel themselves perfectly at home, and heartily enjoyed the good treat provided for them.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

The inmates of this Home, about seventeen in number, were treated on Christmas Day to a substantial breakfast and dinner, provided mainly from the funds of the institution. The meals consisted of roast beef and plum-pudding, vegetables, cakes, and fruits, &c. Mr. Kobke, the Superintendent of the Home, had spared nothing to make the treat thoroughly enjoyable.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

The Europeans at the Government Workhouse, Byculla, of whom there are at present a good number, obtained their annual treat on Christmas Day, through the liberality of the gentlemen who had kindly responded to the appeal of Captain Walsh, the Governor of the workhouse. The men were supplied with three good meals during the day, the bill of fare containing a long list of dainties, of which they showed a hearty appreciation. A bottle of beer and an allowance of tobacco was also given to each man. They expressed themselves warmly grateful to the givers of the feast and to Captain Walsh.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT POONA.

THIS case was resumed again yesterday (Monday) before the City Magistrate, Mr. C. W. Richardson. There are no less than thirty-one witnesses for the prosecution; of these five were examined at the first hearing, and yesterday ten more gave their evidence. The first accused, Tarachand, is defended by Kondu Amrut, while the prosecution is being conducted by N. G. Ambiker. The second accused, Sucearam, admits the whole affair, and his statement discloses one of the most deliberate and heartless mu[illegible] on record. He described how the first accused, who [illegible] Doorgageer, one of the murdered men, a sum of m[illegible] enticed him to go to the house of Doorgageer in order to [illegible] kill him and [illegible] who possess themselves of his riches. Doorgageer was in fact very wealthy, lived with his son, a boy of sixteen and had one servant. The first accused, in company with the second, carried an axe and a knife in a sack all the way from their native village, some miles distant. On reaching the house of Doorgageer, the first accused asked to be admitted and made himself and his companion comfortable in the place. About twelve o'clock they got up and turned the building into a slaughter-house. He used his knife in mercilessly hacking the helpless sleepers, while the second accused states that he himself only held the servant down, and had nothing more to do in the tragedy. The first accused, who appeared to know the house well, commenced then to remove the jewellery, money, and papers. The two guilty men then departed, and the first accused having given the second a trifle of the plunder, they separated. The murder was committed on the 30th of November; and the first accused was arrested on the 14th, and the second on the 16th inst. The case has been adjourned till [illegible]—*Poona Observer.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the European mails of the 7th December. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood.
Mr. W. Thompson.
Mrs. E. T. Fox.
Comd. and Mrs. Orme Webb
Mr. English.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham.
Mrs. and Miss Gibb.
Mrs. and Miss Stewart.
Mr. R. W. Pearce.
Dr. Barton.
Mrs. H. Cook.
Mr. J. A. Anderson.
Mrs. Bell Martin.
Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. P. Bolton, Jr.
Mr. N. P. Cama.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Joynes.
Major Beckett.
Mr. C. C. Chalmers.
Mr. G. Williams.
Mr. A. Forbes.
Miss Oakley.
Mr. Abdool Kassoum.
Mr. Fraser.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kelly.
Mr. S. Cordes.
Mr. W. Trevelyan.
Mr. and Mrs. Marchetti.
Capt. Anderson.
Mr. Lee Warner.
Hon. T. Prinsep.
Mr. Richey.
Miss Bland.
Mr. P. Playfair.
Mr. G. T. Watson.
Mr. A. Arthur.
Mr. H. B. Hooper.
Mr. Anderson.
Mr. Munroe.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cobb, and child.
Mr. T. Converse.
Col. Goodfellow.
Mr. Pope.
Dr. Money Lall Dutt.
Mr. F. Campbell.
Mr. Tollemache.
Mr. Prestivich.
Mr. Pitchin.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. Oppert.
Mr. J. B. White.
Mr. Piercy.
Two Misses Piercy.
Mr. T. G. Young.
Mr. G. Walters.
Major Gen. Cooper.

FROM SUEZ.—Col. Cherry.

FROM ADEN.

Mrs. Pestonjee & 2 children. Mrs. Dorabjee and child.
Miss D. Dorabjee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

ADMIRAL the Duke of Edinburgh on Monday hoisted his flag on board the Minotaur at Portsmouth as Commander of the Channel Squadron.

The Prince and Princess Christian and the Marquis of Lorne visited Birmingham on Monday and inspected the Cattle and Dog Shows now being held in that town. The Princess and the Marquis of Lorne severally replied to addresses that were presented to them.

The Marquis of Lorne on Tuesday delivered an address on Canada to a crowded meeting in Bingley-hall, Birmingham.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., addressed his constituents at Accrington on Saturday, generally justifying the action of the Government and deprecating premature criticisms of a Franchise Bill. He also took credit for the Whig party as moderators between the advanced Liberals and the classes representing property and power.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a Liberal meeting at Wolverhampton on Tuesday, and, referring to alleged differences in the Cabinet on the Franchise question, said he believed every member of that Cabinet to be pursuing the same object and to be governed by the same cardinal principles.

Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., addressed a meeting at Kelso on Tuesday in support of the proposition to assimilate the borough and county franchise.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., on Monday, delivered an address on Ireland before a meeting at Birmingham, over which Mr. Collings, M.P., presided. The speaker, after expatiating on the wrongs of Ireland, concluded by declaring that there would be no peace in that country until the last stone of English ascendency was laid in the dust.

The negotiations between the Committee of the Shipowners' Association and M. Charles de Lesseps concluded on Friday last with a memorandum of agreement for the future administration of the Suez Canal, providing for the enlargement of the present or the construction of a second canal by the Company, an increase of the British directors to 10, the abolition of pilot dues, and other concessions to British interests.

The Rev. C. A. Smythies was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday last as Bishop of Central Africa. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, with the Bishops of London and Carlisle.

Mr. Thomas Quested Finnis, the senior Alderman of the City of London, died on the 29th ultimo, aged 82. Lord Howard of Glossop died on Saturday, aged 65. Charlotte, Lady Rose, wife of Sir John Rose, late Finance Minister of Canada, died on Monday. Mr. Thomas Knowles, M.P. for Wigan, died on Monday.

The deaths are also announced of Admiral G. S. Hand and the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel.

The general conference of coal miners' representatives concluded their sittings at Sheffield on Tuesday, and it was resolved by a considerable majority to defer the consideration of a general strike for a 15 per cent. advance in wages, which is regarded as an abandonment for the present of the demand.

There is little room for doubt that some thousands of the operatives in cotton mills in North and North-East Lancashire will persist in their determination to strike against the proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in wages.

The remains of the late Captain T. B. Hanham, a prominent Freemason in Dorsetshire, were cremated, with Masonic rites, on Tuesday, at Manston-house, near Sturminster Newton.

A stevedore named Billing has been remanded by the West Ham magistrates on his own confession of wife murder.

Henry Dutton, convicted of the murder of his grandmother, was executed on Monday in Kirkdale Prison, Liverpool. The sufferings of the convict are stated to have been protracted by the inefficiency of the executioner.

Patrick O'Donnell, after two days' trial at the Central Criminal Court, was found guilty, on Saturday, of the murder of James Carey, the Irish informer, on board the Melrose steamer of the South African coast. Mr. Justice Denman pronounced sentence of death, upon hearing which the prisoner became very violent, and uttered loud imprecations against Britishers and the British Crown.

William Crees, a harness maker, was charged on Saturday with the murder of his wife in Soho. He is believed to be insane.

The capital sentence on Lewis Parry, convicted at Liverpool of the murder of Susannah Hutton, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The Orange and Nationalist meetings at Newry having been prohibited there was no breach of the peace on Sunday. A contemplated procession to welcome several Home Rule M. P.'s was also prohibited by the magistrates.

Sir E. Sullivan has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Porter, Attorney-General, becomes Master of the Rolls. Mr. Naish is promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and Mr. S. Walker, Q.C., will be Solicitor-General.

The Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin has refused an application for a new trial of Joseph Poole, convicted of the murder of Thomas Kenny.

An Evangelical service which was being held on Sunday in the Theatre at Wexford was interrupted by a mob, who broke into the building, dispersed the congregation, and afterwards smashed the windows of several places of Protestant worship. The mob re-assembled on Monday, and renewed their attacks on the Protestant Church and the houses of Protestants. An additional police force and also military have been sent to the town.

OBITUARY.—Sir Matthew Blakiston; Lord Howard of Glossop; Alderman Finnis, of London; Mr. Thos. Knowles, M.P. for Wigan; Admiral G. S. Hand, C.B.; Col. Sir W. A. Frankland, Bart.; Mr. C. M. Caldecott, J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire; Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Domville, late R.A.; Lieut.-Gen. J. T. Shakespear, Ben. S.C.; Lady Lucy Stopford; the Hon. Mrs. Chichester; Lady Rose.

THE report of the Committee on the proposed vote of credit for the Tonquin expedition was presented to the Chamber on Saturday. It recommends the granting of the vote, but blames the inadequate force sent out in the first instance, and expresses a hope that negotiations with the Chinese Government may prevent the outbreak of war.

M. Harmand, the French Commissioner in Tonquin, has received permission to return to France, the entire conduct of affairs in Annam and Tonquin being intrusted to Admiral Courbet.

Bodies of Chinese troops are passing through Hongkong to Canton, and Admiral Pangy-ak-lin has arrived on the Tonquin frontier, where he has warned all foreigners that war is imminent, for which France will be responsible.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company in Paris are not satisfied with the agreement made with English shipowners by M. Charles de Lesseps, but it is expected that, if an assurance be given that the conditions agreed on shall be final, the company will ultimately assent to them.

Intelligence has been received at the Mauritius that the French squadron has bombarded two towns on the north-eastern coast of Madagascar, and that two frigates has been despatched to bombard other places on the southern coast.

On Wednesday last, at Sennaar, some 5,000 men, incited by a dervish, declared for the Mahdi; 500 of them were armed with Remingtons.

The British Commissioner in Zululand, Mr. Osborn, had an interview at Ekowe with many of the principal chiefs, who urged the necessity of removing Cetewayo from the Reserve, in order to prevent a renewal of hostilities. Mr. Osborn said the subject was under the consideration of the British Government.

The Democratic caucus of the United States House of Representatives selected Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, to be proposed as Speaker, and he has since been duly elected.

The representatives of the various Australasian colonies have agreed to resolutions deprecating the conversion of neighbouring islands into convict settlements by foreign Powers, and urging the British Government to adopt measures to prevent that evil.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. G. F. Lamb, B.U.C.S.
Mr. G. Hoernle, B.U.C.S.
Col. H. H. Stansfeld, B. Inf.
Major W. Barron, B.S.C.
Dr. B. M. Meiklejohn, B.U.S.
Lt.-Col. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, B.S.C.
Con. W. J. McDermott, B.
Mr. A. M. Foord, M.U.C.S.
Lt. G. A. Welman, B.U.C.S.
Mr. R. E. Candy, Bo. C.S.
Mr. T. W. Bliss, Bo. U.C.S.
Surg.-Major R. Pringle, M.D., Bo.
Surg. A. S. Faulkner, Bo.
Surg. H. W. B. Boyd, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, B.U.C.S., 1 year.
Mr. P. B. Roberts, B.U.C.S., 1 week.
Col. B. T. Stafford, B.C.S., 1 year 92 days.
Col. T. W. Rutherford, B.C.S., 62 days.
Capt. H. N. McRae, S.S.C., 6 mo.
Surg.-Maj. J. C. Morice, B., 6 mo.
Con. T. Carr, B., 6 mo.
Mr. A. Stormont, Bo. U.C.S., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. Bell, B.U.C.S.
Mr. C. Goodburn, B.U.C.S.
Mr. T. H. Wright, B.U.C.S.
Mr. F. Kinsman, B.U.C.S.
Mr. P. B. Roberts, B.U.C.S.
Major C. E. Harene, B.S.C.
Maj. A. L. B. H. Holmes, R. B. Eng.
Lieut. E. C. Stanton, R.B. Eng.
Lieut. C. Maxwell, R.B. Eng.
Lieut. A. E. P. Burr, B.S.C.
Col. H. G. Puckle, R. M. Eng.
Lt.-Col. T. H. B. Brooke, M. S. C.
Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., Bo. U.C.S.
Sub.-Con. H. Powell, Bo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

[illegible] news received in London fully confirms the earlier reports of the disaster to Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan. Messengers sent out by the Governor of Khartoum state that Hicks Pasha, after repulsing the attack of the enemy, entrenched himself strongly in a place where the water supply was very short. When the water failed he was compelled to make a sortie, the ultimate consequence of which was a massacre, the bodies of the Egyptians being thrown into their own trenches. A Copt merchant who says he was present states that he saw Aladeen Pasha killed at the opening of the battle. General Hicks was slain by a lance on the third day of the battle, when the last cartridge had been fired, and the men had been without water for three days. The soldiers were offering 4 dols. for a drink from the flasks of more fortunate companions. Some doubt is felt as to whether the whole of the army perished. The Austrian Diplomatic agent at Cairo, for instance, has received a telegram from the Austrian Consul at Kartoum announcing that letters have been received from Kordofan, stating that only one-third of the Egyptian army, inclusive of the English officers attached to the staff of the Soudan expedition, were killed. The remainder are encamped at Rahad, receiving supplies of provisions from Takeil, and have asked for reinforcements. The Consul himself says it appears certain that the total annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army is not yet to be regarded as a positive fact. The Egyptian Government has, however, received no similar intelligence, and the report is regarded as very improbable.

A statement that the Khedive had received a telegram from an English officer lying wounded at Birkett is unconfirmed. Colonel Coetlogon has, however, telegraphed from Khartoum to Sir Evelyn Baring that two men had arrived there from El Obeid. They reported that a wounded European officer was at that place, whose personal description corresponded with that of Baron Seckendorff, one of the German officers attached to the staff of Hicks Pasha.

A *Times* telegram from Khartoum says:—All the Arab reports coming in agree in stating that there is one wounded European officer in a viallage near Birket, besides Mr. Vizetelly, who is a prisoner at El Obeid. There is no doubt as to Hicks Pasha's death.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria says:—People here who know the Soudan well doubt the story of the three days' fighting, and think the absence of arrivals from Hicks Pasha's army denotes that the Egyptian soldiers murdered all the European officers and went over to the Mahdi. It is not believed possible that the rebels, however numerous, destroyed twelve thousand men.

The Khartoum correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing on Dec. 5, says:—However improbable the story that the Egyptian soldiers fought for three days may appear, it is fair to say that there is not the smallest evidence or hint to the effect that they deserted to the Mahdi. If this one point, on which all the evidence agrees, be untrustworthy, then no evidence whatever exists as to the disaster. If, however, it be proved that English officers can make the Egyptian soldiers fight to the death against immense odds, some good will have come out of an immense evil, especially as Mr. Vizetelly's capture and the confirmed news of his safety imply that some disposition to give quarter exists.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—Before the reported destruction of Hicks Pasha's army 22,000 Egyptians were distributed over the following eleven garrisons:—Dongola, Berber, Khartoum, Kassala, Amadel (both on the Abyssinian frontier), Fascher, (which is the capital of Darfur), Sennar, Fashoda, Bahrgahzal, and Gondokoro, near the equator. Their present condition is unknown, but orders have been issued to all the southern garrisons to concentrate at Sennar, and all the northern at Khartoum. The Government anticipate the unpleasant necessity of abandoning the whole of the Soudan, and even retiring to the boundary of Egypt proper.

Zebehr Pasha, who at one time rebelled against the Government, but was defeated by General Gordon and taken as a prisoner to Cairo, where he was released by the Khedive some time ago, will probably accompany Baker Pasha in command of the Bedouins. The correspondent of the *Times* at Khartoun says the news of the appointment of the arch rebel Jebehr was received there with astonishment and consternation as it villified the works of General Garden and of Sir Samuel Baker.

The Cairo correspondent of the same paper says:—With respect to the appointment of Zebehr Pasha to a command under Baker Pasha, the suggestion has been mooted that he should be rewarded with the government of Kordofan and Darfour as the price of his loyalty. As he is a notorious slave-dealer, there are obvious objections to this course, but it must be remembered that the surrender of these provinces, to which Egypt may now be considered resigned, implies the necessary continuation of slave-dealing there, and it is perhaps a question whether a man who has been now for a long time a resident in Cairo and a witness of English power, may not be, if not more humane, more amenable to humanitarian influence in its prosecution. In any case, the object of abolition is fare more likely to be successfully attained by the suppression of the markets in Egypt Proper than by an interferance in a country which would never be effectual without a reconquest and permanent supervision of the government of that country.

The *Times* correspondent at Khartoum sent the following telegram on Dec. 5:—Although it will be a month before the outlying garrisons can arrive at Khartoum to strengthen the wretchedly weak military force, yet an imperative and utterly incomprehensible order arrived here last night from Cairo, commanding us to send from here 500 soldiers to strengthen the garrison at Berber, a small place, in no danger whatever, and with a larger garrison than that at Khartoum. The attention of its probable assailants must be diverted by Baker Pasha's advance from Suakin.

A Cairo telegram says that Dara, in Dusfur has surrendered to the Mahdi, and that 650 Egyptian Gendarmes left Cairo for Souakim on Dec. 3.

The *Daily News* Vienna correspondent, telegraphed as follows on Dec 5:—The celebrated Eastern traveller, Professor Vambery, when questioned on the Soudan disaster, gave the following opinion:—"There is no reason for fearing disastrous consequences from Hicks Pasha's defeat. The Mahdi, as is well known to the lower classes, does not descend from the Khreish family. None of the signs which are promised simultaneously with his appearance have appeared. The sun does not rise in the west. The stars do not fall. Antichrist has not appeared. Mecca and Medina are not destroyed. Without these signs people will not believe in him. The Mahdi is much the same as many prophets who come forward in the East and are bastinadoed or imprisoned for their pains. He may perhaps invade Khartoum, but he cannot endanger England's position in Egypt if it adopts the motto, 'J'y suis et j'y reste.' The whole affair is doubtless a continuation of Arabi's work, and if the cowardice of the Egyptians and all the Africans is considered we may rely upon it that a couple of English regiments will suffice to destroy the Mahdi's army, notwithstanding its fanaticism. There is no fear of the Sultan supporting the Mahdi, against whom he will take energetic steps if his victories extend further. It was most unlucky that the climate combined with Hicks Pasha's enemies, but it was reckless of the English to trust Mohammedans, who will never scruple to betray Europeans, since the Koran says that unbelievers have no claim to their fidelity. There can be no doubt that the Mohammedans exaggerate the importance of the Mahdi's victory." Professor Vambery firmly believes, however, that it will not be followed by a general rising.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed as follows on December 4:—The anxiety in official circles here with respect to the state of things in the Soudan has not at all diminished, and the subject has been seriously discussed at the recent Councils of Ministers. Alarming reports are being received from Egypt stating that a large number of Egyptians are deserting to join the Mahadi's forces; and the consequent probable disturbance of the economic conditions of the country in the present circumstances, added to other serious effects bearing upon the religious aspect of the question, has produced a most uncomfortable impression in high quarters.

An influential, learned, and liberal-minded Ulema, in speaking on this subject, has expressed an opinion that, should it suit the purposes of any European Government to show a disposition to afford the Mahdi the slightest open or occult assistance, incalculable disasters might ensue for the Ottoman Empire; while the means for preventing a combination which might bring Turkish rule over the Arabian populations to an end completely wanting in the present condition of the country. In the opinion of the learned doctor, the adoption of a frank, loyal principle of co-operation with the British Government would soon turn the scale. Jealousy, intrigue, and blindly-prejudiced ideas should be set aside, and clear evidence given that the Caliph and his friendly ally were working cordially together in the united interest for the improvement, welfare, security, and tranquillity of the country, and population. I may add that I have heard opinions in this sense expressed by more than one personally disinterested member of the ecclesiastical body of learned Mussulman divines in conversation on the subject of the Egyptian and Soudan difficulties.

The *Times'* correspondent at Khartoum states that the Mudir of Sennaar telegraphs as follows:—"Last evening a dervish entered the bazaar and proclaimed the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army near El Obed, and swore on the Koran that there was not a soldier left alive in Kordofan. Five thousand of his hearers armed themselves, 500 of them having Remingtons, and declared for the Mahdi." Mudir telegraphs for instructions as to the treatment of the rebels. Referring to the above telegram, the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—The telegram from your correspondent at Khartoum describing the rising at Sennaar has only taken thirty-five minutes in transmission, and it may be presumed that the Mudir of Khartoum has forwarded to the Cairo Government the *naïve* request of his subordinate for "instructions." As Sennaar is the granary of Khartoum, this news is the most serious which has been received since that of the destruction of the Egyptian army, proving, as it does, what I have foretold—that the Mahdi's arms are not required to raise any province where a force loyal to him exists. The simple asseveration of the Mahdi's emissary secures him followers. The proceedings at Sennaar may be repeated at Khartoum, or even at Assouan. Meanwhile, what measures are being taken by the Government? An answer is hardly necessary to the readers of the *Times*. In face of any sudden calamity, the first action of the Egyptian Government is to throw overboard any useful measure under consideraion, however urgent. That accomplished, its next measure is to telegraph wildly as many contradictory instructions as occur to Ministers in as many half-hours. Exhausted with this spurt of energy, the members of the Government wait to see what comes of it. As nothing but confusion comes, they congratulate themselves on the absence of any fresh disaster, and confide the entire administration to Providence until awakened by the next calamity.

From Cairo the *Standard* learns that several of General Sir Evelyn Wood's officers have been despatched to the provinces to gather recruits for the Soudan. Sherif Pasha is sending out strict orders to omit no precaution for guarding the telegraphic communication with Berber. The idea of taking the offensive in any way seems to have been almost abandoned, and all are watching with anxiety for the next move of the Mahdi, whose inaction is most opportune for Egypt, as it gives time to prepare an efficient frontier defence.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The news contained in the London papers which arrived yesterday did not indicate any change in the relations between France and China up to Dec. 7.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday M. Renault read the report of the Tongking Credit Committee. The report state that the Tongking expedition was entered upon with insufficient means, and that this fact emboldened the enemy and afforded encouragement to China to interfere. It recommended that endeavours should be made to find a basis for a satisfactory arrangement with China, in order that a conflict might be avoided, but stated that in the meantime it was necessary to despatch reinforcements in order to be prepared for all eventualities, and concluded by recommending the Chamber to pass the Credit Vote of nine millions of francs for the Tongking Expedition. According to a Reuter's telegram dated the 18th instant, the Chamber of Deputies approved of the Credit of 20,000,000 francs on account of the Expedition.

The following despatch has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

"Hong-Kong, Nov. 23.

"Important news just received by me from Tonquin goes far to confirm my previous information that the Chinese had evacuated Sontay and Bac-Ninh. One of my correspondents sends word that the Chinese troops fled from Bac-Ninh, being terrified by the appearance of the Turcos from Algeria, whom they took to be demons. No soldiers remain to hold the fortress except a few genuine Black Flags. Another of my correspondents informs me that the gun boat Hache, fifty-two men, Lieutenant Nanceron commanding, made a reconnaissance at Sontay on the 23rd inst. Several shots were fired without reply. No enemy were visible, and the gun boat returned unmolested. At the same time three companies of infantry reconnoitred by land. There was no sign of the enemy, and although the advance was not ordered, there was little fear of an ambush, and it was generally believed that the enemy would yield the post without a blow. This belief has encouraged the French, who have reinforced the principal points on the delta."

The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Hong-Kong, on Dec. 4 says:—Admiral Pangyakiu, who was commanded by the Emperor to proceed with 2,000 men to investigate affairs on the Tonquin frontier, has arrived at Canton, and has notified all foreigners there that war is imminent, that he has massed all the available land and river forces to protect Canton; and that France [illegible] war ensues; and he warns the neutral Powers to observe their treaty stipulations and the rules of international Law. One thousand one hundred Chinese troops passed through here to-day from Shanghai for Canton in a China Merchant steamer, and more are following.

The French Government issued the Yellow Book on Dec. 5, containing despatches which bring down the negociations with China down to November 30. On November 19, the Marquis Tseng forwarded to M. Ferry a copy of the following memorandum, addressed by the Chinese Government to M. de Semallé, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin:—"The kingdom of Annam has for more than 200 years been a tributary of China, during which period its Prince has never failed to ask and receive investiture from the Emperor of China and to offer him the tribute and homage due from a vassal Prince to his Suzerain. These are facts known to all the nations of the world. Under the reign of the Emperor T'ung Chi, as also under that of the reigning Emperor, Tonquin, the northern part of Annam, being a prey to banditti, we, at King Tuduc's request, despatched Imperial troops to aid and assist him. By these expeditions, which cost us some tens of millions of silver taels, we have repeatedly during 10 years chastised and put down the bands of malefactors which, under the lead of You-Ya-Tchang, Hoang-Tsong-Yin, Tchao-Sung-Tsai, Tseng-Ya-Tche, Sou-Ko-Tsie, Li-Houn-Tsai, Lou-Tcha-Ping, and others, disturbed Tonquin. The protection thus accorded to our vassal by the Imperial Government is likewise a fact well known to all the nations of the world. But, despite our well-attested position of Suzerain the French Government, without any reason, has sent its troops into that country, and taken possession of Hanoi, Namdinh, and other towns. The Imperial Government, through respect for the great commercial interests which China has, in common with the foreign Powers, has been unwilling, before exhausting all efforts to arrive at an understanding, to break off the amicable relations long existing between it and France. But the aggressive policy of the French Government has not stopped here, for, profiting by a moment when Annam was in mourning for the late King Tuduc, and when a change of reign was being effected, the French Government has exacted by force from our vassal a treaty, one clause of which is designed to deprive China of her political rights over Annam. We appeal to the feeling of equity of all nations to judge whether it is an act of justice to ignore the condition as a vassal of China of the Prince of a State which for 200 years has rendered to the Emperors of China a vassal's tributes and homage, and whose Princes throughout that period have received from them investiture and protection. The Imperial Government is very desirous of presserving its good relations with France, and if that desire be mutual, it is ready to come to an understanding with her for a friendly arrangement. But if the French Government, renouncing, as it seems to us, the feelings of honour and justice were resolved at any cost to trespass on the places occupied by the Imperial troops in Tonquin, it would be the French Cabinet which would resolve to break the peace. [According to the French Foreign Office translator this sentence should be rendered thus:—"But if eventually, without heed of its reputation and honour, it resolves at all cost to effect encroachments on the territories occupied by our troops in the northern region, it will be the French Government which will have resolved on breaking the peace."] For then the Imperial troops, called on to defend themselves, would not fail to resist force by force. However deplorable the conflict thus occasioned, the responsibility would fall on the French Government. We should not have to blame ourselves either for the opening of hostilities or the abrogation of treaties which may result. Such is the object of this communication, which we have the honour of addressing to you, commanding it to the most serious consideration of your Government."

On November 22, M. Ferry, after stating that he had given all due attention to the memorandum, replied:—"China has always found us ready to take into account the anxiety which the presence of our soiders in a country bordering on the Empire appears to occasion her. She likewise knows that we are disposed to respect the traditional ties which she deems it a matter of honour to maintain, in so far as such ties are not incompatible with the exercise of our Protectorate. The state of things created by the Franco-Annamite Treaty of 1874 seems to give satisfaction in this regard to the wishes of both countries. China had even consented after the signature of this arrangement to withdraw at our request the troops she then had in Tonquin. But events showed that this system was not calculated to insure the the tranquility of the country. The same grounds that had previously led the Tsung-li-Yamen to send an army corps across the frontier led us last year to increase the garrisons which the treaty of 1874 authorized us to keep in several towns. The necessity for ensuring the safety of our soldiers and of avenging the death of an heroic leader, the desire of giving a durable character to the pacification which we have undertaken, and of which the trade of all civilized nations will speedily reap the benefits, oblige us to occupy a certain number of new points. As to the arrangements negotiated at Hué last August between the French Commissioner-General and the Annamite Ministers, their effects is to place on a regular footing between France and Annam a situation created by the persistent nonperformance of the engagements contracted by King Tuduc nine years ago. As regards China, this new convention will not be an innovation. The Protectorate of France was allready founded by the treaty of 1874. The sole question now is to consolidate the existence thereof and ensure its performance by effective guarantees. Moreover the exchange of views which has been proceeding for some months back shows very clearly that we have a real desire to terminate by a conciliatory manner the difference which has arisen between France and China respecting Tonquin. In the many interviews we have had with you my predecessor and myself have constantly striven to cure the adoption of the most conciliatory proposals. M. Challemel-Lacour's letter of August 27 and the memorandum of September 15th point out that we are ready to discuss any scheme calculated to settle the difficulties in an honourable manner for both countries. Lastly my letter of the 17th instant is the best proof that we are heartily striving to avoid the misconstructions which the movements of our troops might give rise to at Pekin, and that we are endeavouring at the same time to find the means of avoiding any conflict. If China be really animated by the peaceful dispositions she expresses in the document you have transmitted to me, it seems to me difficult for her not to accept the arangement we last offered. You will permit me, in conclusion, to call your attention to the passage of your communication which says:—'The French Government seems to renounce feelings of honour and justice.' It is doubtless to a mistranslation that such an expression must be attributed—an expression we cannot accept, and which does not, moreover, figure in the text telegraphed by our Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin."

On the 24th the Marquis Tseng wrote to M. Ferry as follows:—"'The occupation of certain points, especially Sontay, Hong Hoa, and Bacninh,' says your Excellency, 'has always appeared to us essential.' I deeply regret to receive this declaration, and considering the often reiterated desire of the French Government to preserve its good relations with China. I have a difficulty in understanding what is the imperious necessity which induces the French Government to resolve on occupying spots which it has long known to be occupied by the Imperial troops. Moreover, this explanation would have been inexplicable to me had I not made investigations outside the correspondence exchanged between our two Governments.

"On October 31, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Prime Minister justified the recent operations ordered by the French Government in Tonquin as necessitated by the colonial policy of France. Eulogizing the 'profound instinct which led his predecessors towards the mouth of the Red River, and which showed them as the goal the possession of Tonquin,' he declared that the French Government meant to establish itself firmly in the Red River delta and to take possession of Sontay and Bacninh. This declaration, particularly this eulogy, which I hastened to communicate to it, has made a very painful impression on my Government. For nobody can fail to see that this declaration is a new departure in French policy. Hitherto the French Government in justifying French intervention in Tonquin relied on its treaties with the King of Annam. If, therefore, as the Prime Minister says, the policy of all his predecessors aimed at the 'possession' of Tonquin we have vainly been discussing for three years the question of French intervention in Tonquin from the standpoint of conventional right. Yet, if the Prime Minister's declaration pained, it also enlightened us, for we now know what to expect. We have, it seems, to confort a France, formerly so proud of protecting small countries, but now ready to seize on the property of the Prince she feigned to protect, at a moment when the French Government appears to be in perfect harmony with that Prince. I should be glad if your Excellency's assurances could dispel the bad impression created by the difference between the language used by the Prime Minister in the Chamber and [illegible] diplomatic documents [illegible] Excellency [illegible] happy to come to an understanding with the French Government, in order to prevent any conflict from occurring between the Chinese and French troops in Tonquin. But as the proposal contained in your letter of the 17th of this month aims at the taking possession of the towns of Sontay, Hong Hoa, and Bacninh, that is to say, of towns occupied at present by Imperial troops, and which they have received orders to protect, the Imperial Government much regrets to be unable to find in your proposal a measure responding to the requirements of the present state of things in Tonquin. With the same object which underlay your Excellency's kind proposal, I proposed to your predecessor, in an interview which I had with him on the 1st of August last, to fix on a line of demarcation between the armies quartered at Hanoi and at Sontay, and in the towns situated on the left and right banks of the Red River. I renew this proposal; and in view of the great international interests which a conflict between the troops of our two countries would not fail to affect, I hope that your Excellency will give it your [illegible] consideration."

On the 30th, M. Ferry, replying to the Marquis Tseng's letters of the 24th and 28th, wrote:—"Your attention has been first of all called to the orders given to our troops to march on Sontay, Hong Hoa, and Bacninh, the occupation of which is deemed essential. You couple this fact with a passage of the speech delivered on October 31 in the Chamber of Deputies in which I named 'the possession of Tonquin' as the goal to which my predecessor's efforts constantly tended. You ask yourself whether these declarations do not mark an evolution in our policy, and whether they are not inconsistent with the assurance given in 1881 by M. Barthelemy de St. Hilaire that 'the Government of the Republic intends to abide by the stipulations of the Treaty of 1874, and to fulfil the obligations which may accrue therefrom.' On this point I am happy to be able at once to dispel all misunderstanding. Our intentions have not varied for three years, and our policy has uniformly been inspired by the principles forming the basis of the Franco-Annamite treaty of 1874. We have scrupulously fulfilled the obligations which that arrangement threw on us. We have intervened only to insure respect for the correlative rights accruing therefrom, and, after exhausting all the pacific means which might lead to that result, the events which have since happened—the resistance we have encountered, the struggle we are still carrying on—have not altered our resolutions. Now, as three years ago, we have no intention of [illegible]. Our object is merely to insure, by [illegible] the Protectorate conceded to us by the treaty [illegible] the possession of the [illegible] security to the development of commercial relations in Tonquin. It was [illegible] that in my speech of October 31, I [illegible] the peaceful conquest of that region and [illegible] possession of Tonquin as the goal of our [illegible]. It was in the same sense that I recalled, at the same moment, the long-existing accord between the European nations, in recognizing that the conquest of China, with her 400 millions of consumers, should be made by European products and producers. The expansion given to my idea, therefore, left no room for a misunderstanding, and I venture to think that, after these explanations, no further doubt will exist in your mind. The sincere desire we entertain to avert every possibility of conflict, by insuring the result we have in view, has led me to propose to the Imperial Government to confide to the respective commanders the task of agreeing as to the settlement of a line of demarcation between their positions. These overtures not seeming to you comparable with the present state of things in Tonquin, you renew a proposal which you say you made orally to my predecessor on Aug. 1, providing for the settlement of the said line of demarcation 'between the armies quartered at Hanoi and Sontay and in the towns situated on the left and right banks of the Red River.' Permit me to remind you that at that very interview of August 1 you declared that there were no Chinese troops in Tonquin, or that if there were any they could only be in the neighbourhood of the ill-defined boundaries of the two countries. There could not, therefore, be at that time any idea of a line of demarcation passing between Sontay and Hanoi, and afterwards following the course of the Red River. M. Challemel-Lacour, moreover, remarked at another interview of August 2 that no risk of conflict was to be foreseen, inasmuch as our expeditionary corps was not to move towards the northern part of Tonquin; but that the case would be otherwise if the Chinese troops drew nearer the fortresses which are our object, and that they would in such a case expose themselves to being treated as allies of the Annamites. Since then the situation has not changed on our side. Our plan of campaign has not been, and will not be, altered. We shall not, therefore, be responsible in case of a conflict between the forces of the two countries. We, moreover, hope that no such contingency will happen, and that the Chinese troops, which were in no way obliged to abandon their positions of the month of August, will suffer us freely to accomplish the work of pacification which we are bound to carry out in Tonquin in the general interest."

Reuter telegraphed from Canton on December 7.—The Viceroy repudiates the proclamation recently issued by General Fang declaring that the Chinese Government declined to be responsible for any damage done to foreign property in the event of the outbreak of war.

LORD HARTINGTON ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord Hartington addressed a meeting of his constituents at the Town Hall, Accrington, on the 1st inst. Referring to the Franchise question, he said that not only Government and Parliament, but the whole country, should devote attention to all the [illegible] and incidents [illegible] repudiated [illegible] anticipation [illegible] the moderate Party in the Cabinet would be overcome by the extreme section. Replying to the recent criticisms of Sir Richard Cross, he denied that there had been any blundering on the part of the Ministry. Glancing at foreign affairs, he stated that within the last few days they had received from the German Government an intimation that they are willing to co-operate with us for the protection of mutual interests in China. His Lordship then defended the Ministerial policy in India with the following terms:—What was the condition of affairs that we found in India, and what is the condition now? We found in progress a costly war—a war from which India reaped no benefit, but which was taxing and crippling her resources. We put a stop to that war (cheers), and not only did we put a stop to that war, but by retiring from Afghan territory—in face of the most strenuous opposition and resistance from the Opposition—we have left no reasonable ground for apprehending any renewal of hostilities (cheers). And what is the charge which is now made by the opposition against us in regard to India? We are told that there, in India, as here, we are an extravagant Administration. But we have imposed no fresh taxation on the people of India (hear, hear). On the contrary, as you have been reminded by your chairman, we have relieved the people of India of taxation. We have done for Lancashire that which Lancashire asked us to do (cheers), not in her own interest only, but in the interest of the people of India themselves (hear, hear). We have done it, I hope and I believe, with some advantage to the interests of the people of Lancashire, but, I am convinced, far more to the interest of the people of India themselves (hear, hear). Well, I have said that we have imposed no fresh taxation, and we have been able to remove taxation in India; and the Indian Revenues, which were by the late Administration spent upon an unprofitable and unnecessary war, have been, under the administration of Lord Ripon and his Government, diverted to the improvement of the Government of India and to the development of the resources of India (cheers). Money has been applied to the extension of the railway system of India, to the improvement of its administration, and to the prosecution of those numerous public works which in India must be taken in hand by the Government, but which were, during the tenure of office of the late Government, suspended in order to obtain the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war. And because we spend in the works of peace revenues which they thought they were justified in using in the work of carrying on an unprofitable war (hear, hear) we are, nevertheless, told that we are an extravagant Government, which is [illegible] the finances of India into a state of [illegible] and of peril. We are again attacked over our Indian policy, embodied in what is known as the Ilbert Bill (hear, hear). I cannot, I am afraid, this evening go into any details in regard to that measure. I have already, on the part of the Government, in my place in Parliament, taken the responsibility of that measure, and have to the best of my ability defended the policy of Lord Ripon and his Government in regard to it (cheers). But knowing the obloquy to which Lord Ripon is exposed, not only in India, but, I am sorry to say, in this country, I can scarcely reconcile myself to allow any opportunity to pass without at once protesting against the injustice of that abuse, and of assuming on the part of the Government, the responsibility of that policy (hear, hear). It is said that Lord Ripon's policy is the sentimental one of removing and abolishing all class distinctions in India. That is not so. The time has not arrived—it will be long before that time will arrive—when it will be possible for us, consistently with our position in India as a ruling Power, to abolish these distinctions. European British subjects have had, and continue to have, and will have numerous privileges, judicial privileges, as compared with their native fellow subjects, and the Government of India has not proposed to touch one of these privileges. But what we have done is this. We have for some years past—for a considerable time past—been admitting natives to a share in the administrative offices in India, and the question is whether, having adopted this policy, we will trust those selected natives whom we have invested with large powers—whether we will trust them with equal powers to those possessed by others of the same rank. They do possess the same powers in administrative matters, and it was the opinion of the Government of India, and of those whom they consulted, that the time had arrived when they might be entrusted, with due precautions, in judicial matters with similar powers (cheers). Gentlemen, it is impossible to describe with greater inaccuracy what has been done than it has been described in one short sentence by the article in the *Quarterly Review*, which is attributed to Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury says we are announcing a policy which we cannot fulfil without suicide—that race distinctions in the bestowal of administrative offices shall cease. But that is not the policy which we are announcing. That is the policy which has been adopted by us, and has also been adopted by Lord Salisbury's own Government, and by many previous Administrations. So long ago as the year 1833 the Indian Charter Act enacted that "no person shall, by reason of his birth, creed or colour, be disqualified from holding any office in our service;" and in the face of these words Lord Salisbury now says that we are announcing the suicidal policy of abolishing race distinctions in the bestowal of administrative offices in the Indian Government. The recent Government have acted upon that principle, and I gave the Government of Lord Lytton the credit of having acted upon it to a greater extent than any previous Government, for it was the Government of Lord Lytton who opened the doors between us and the natives of India. [illegible] themselves responsible [illegible] the action I took [illegible] fairly responsible [illegible] subject in the House of Commons [illegible] not one member in that Council acquainted with the circumstances who thought that there was in the change proposed by Lord Lytton's Government anything contrary to the principles of justice or even of expediency (cheers). His Lordship concluded his address with a defence of the ministerial policy in Ireland and a retrospect of some of the leading features of Liberal legislation since the present Government came into power, maintaining that it was to the interests of both the great political Parties to restore the efficiency of the powers of Parliament.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON THE ILBERT BILL.

Sir Bartle Frere has written to the secretaries of the committee formed to support Lord Ripon's policy in India, giving his reasons for refusing to allow his name to be placed on the list. He says:—"The Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's proclamation in 1858 are quoted in your printed notification as the declarations of national policy which you desire to affirm and support. I believe that every act of my own official life has been in complete accordance with the principles of policy so defined. Mr. Foggo, who has known my public life intimately during a great portion of my actual service in India, and who was in India at the time I refer to, will be able to support my assertion that as a member of Lord Canning's Council twenty-four years ago, and subsequently as Governor of Bombay, I did not flinch, under very adverse circumstances of time and popular feeling, in giving all the practical effect in my power to the just and noble policy of the Queen's proclamation of 1858. But in the Ilbert Bill, as originally published, I could find no new provision for the impartial admission to judicial office, without regard to race or creed, of men qualified by their education, ability and integrity for the due discharge of high judicial office. That had been secured and habitually acted on for many years before the Ilbert Bill was thought of. I could see in the Bill only the removal of very salutary provisions, which all Indian experience tells us are necessary to insure a fair trial to a large and most important class of Her Majesty's subjects in India—I mean, of course, British-born Europeans—a class on which depends the preservation of peace and the political cohesion of all the varied races throughout India. The Bill legalised the indiscriminate intrusting of high judicial powers over this important class to men who, experience shows, are frequently not qualified for the due discharge of such judicial functions over alien races, either by education, ability, or integrity. This seemed to me not a carrying out of the Queen's proclamation, but its reversal. It would give preponderating influence to race qualification, without any reference to special individual fitness, without any corresponding care that the persons selected for judicial authority from the native races should be strong in what are at present notoriously the weakest natural points of those races. The Bill seemed to me essentially a retrograde step and a most dangerous one, calculated injuriously to affect the due and impartial administration of justice. I hoped that, when discussed, a measure which seemed to me so ill-judged and so entirely uncalled for would be withdrawn or essentially modified, and I delayed any public expression of my own opinion, expecting either that some good reasons would be given for persevering with the measure or that it would be dropped. Since then the opinions (unanswerable, as they seem to me) of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, of Mr. Justice Stephen, and of a host of the most experienced, able, and impartial public servants in India and in this country, have been published adverse to the Bill. On the other hand, in the published arguments on its behalf I can find little but persistent misrepresentation of the motives and arguments of its opponents and evasion of the points really at issue, while the management of the controversy by the advocates of the Bill (I say this without the slightest reference to the gentlemen I have the honour of addressing) has been marked by incidents some of which fill me with shame as an Englishman and others with the most gloomy forebodings as one who loves India, and has spent the best part of his life in her service. Holding these views, I cannot believe that in signing the petition, of which your notification contains a draft, asking the support of Parliament to the Ilbert Bill, I shall be 'supporting the progressive and conciliatory measures' of the Government of India, or in any way 'promoting the interests of the people of India.' The Bill seems to me retrograde, calculated to raise dangerous race hatred and discord, and altogether opposed to the best interests of the people of India and the spirit of the Queen's proclamation of 1858. The Bill has already caused an incalculable amount of mischief, and the only wise and salutary course the Government can adopt under the circumstances would, in my opinion, be to withdraw it."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE INSULT TO THE VICEROY.

Several of the London papers received yesterday comment strongly on the demonstrations of hostility on the part of Europeans on the occasion of the return of Lord Ripon to Calcutta. The *Daily News* says:—The unmannerly outbreak which accompanied the return of Lord Ripon to Calcutta on Saturday will create a lively sympathy with the Viceroy among his countrymen at home. The Europeans who are opposed to his policy with respect to native rights and privileges seem to have borrowed their behaviour from the French mob which hooted the King of Spain. Their unhappy conduct discredits them and the cause in the interest of which they have adopted it. It is only another sign of the temper fostered by unscrupulous partizanship at home. The welcome from the natives is the more significant, as showing not only their appreciation of Lord Ripon's government, but as exhibiting the divergence of feeling and sympathy between them and the official class. The presence of a member of the Royal House has happily exerted a unifying effect, and the Duke of Connaught's residence in India is, so far, fortunate. It must, however, suggest serious thoughts as to the conditions of British rule in India that a small step in the direction of that equality of the natives with Europeans promised in the Queen's proclamation should have roused such bitter antagonism at home, and such resentment among the Europeans in India. The event, however, makes it only more imperative on the Government and the Liberal party at home to stand by Lord Ripon in a policy which represents the goodwill of the people of England towards the people of India. Lord Ripon has fully deserved not only that confidence of the vast and intelligent population which he has received, but that of all Englishmen who desire that India should be governed for the benefit of Indians, and not for the exclusive advantage of their rulers.

The *St. James's Gazette*:—"Unquestionably, the public demonstrations of European (or, to speak according to book, of non-native) feeling at Calcutta are much to be regretted. It is the duty of every one with a dash of English blood in his veins to support by every outward mark of respect the representative of British supremacy, however much he may disapprove for the moment the way in which that functionary acts. No one feels this more strongly than those who have led the agitation against the Ilbert Bill. The warmth of the reception accorded to the Duke of Connaught shows, in fact, how ardent the sense of loyalty is. But the significance of the incident remains. More significant, however, than the hisses outside of Government House and the absence of the non-official element in the ranks of the volunteers was the dead silence in which the health of the Viceroy was drunk at the Scotch banquet. The condemnation which Mr. Keswick pronounced on every part of the Viceroy's policy was emphasized by a contrast which recollection supplied to many who were present. It seems only the other day that poor Lord Ripon sat smiling and basking in the kindly and confident welcome accorded to him by those who now with good cause long for the announcement of his resignation. Love of popularity has made Lord Ripon the most unpopular Viceroy that ever left the shores of India. In his diseased anxiety to be hailed as the vindicator of native rights he has wantonly persisted in depriving Europeans of a cherished privilege. There is no longer any doubt about his personal responsibility. The experienced officials in the Government of India who allowed him to enter on the fatal course are certainly to be blamed; but at least they saw and acknowledged their error. But for the obstinacy of the two English doctrinaires, Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, the Bill would have been to all intents and purposes abandoned in March last. No doubt the situation has grown more difficult since then; but even now withdrawal is best."

The *Times*:—Lord Ripon returned to Calcutta on Saturday and met with a reception of significant coldness from the European population. The account which we published this morning of the incidents which marked his arrival cannot, indeed, be read without uneasiness. It is a thing as deplorable as it is new that the Governor-General of our Indian Empire should be flagrantly unpopular with the English under his rule, and, remembering Lord Ripon has only himself to thank for his unpopularity, we must apprehend that we have not yet heard the last of his indiscretions from motives of public policy or social propriety, from an instinctive feeling which leads an English community far from home to rally round the Sovereign's representative. British residents in India have generally made it a rule to show the native population that they had confidence in their rulers. Lord Ripon is certainly the first Viceroy to whose discomfiture that rule has, after very strong provocation, been broken. It is usual when a Governor-General arrives in the Indian capital that the Volunteers shall furnish him a guard of honour; but our Calcutta Correspondent informs us that the muster of Volunteers on Saturday was ridiculously small, and composed almost entirely of officials. Only 11 persons, three of whom were officers, figured in the mounted company, which has an effective of 91; the Naval Artillery numbered four men; the Merchants' Company showed one representative, and the Traders' Company two officers and one man. On the steps of the Government House, where the leading members of the European community usually assemble to greet the Viceroy, British residents were conspicuous by their absence, while a few who had clustered near the gates gave signs of disapproval as Lord Ripon's *cortege* drove by. To complete the significance of this demonstration, we have the report of a speech delivered in emphatic condemnation of Lord Ripon's policy at the Scotch banquet, held on St. Andrew's Day. . . . We must repeat that disapprobation so unanimous and unmistakable has never before been expressed on the conduct of an Indian Viceroy; and we wish we had nothing more to add. But it was a grave feature in Saturday's proceedings that handbills had been circulated among the native population by way of instigating them to make a counter demonstration in Lord Ripon's favour, and it seems that crowds of them assembled for this purpose with banners and inscription. We have heard of the manufacturing of public opinion in Europe, and may suppose that it is possible for agitators to work by the same process in India; but we must hope that no misguided official had any share in promoting the native demonstration; for such a course would be fraught with the most serious danger which it is possible to contemplate.

THE SHIPOWNERS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Committee of the Shipowners' Association held another protracted meeting on Nov. 30, at the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Leadenhall-street, when M. Charles de Lesseps attended on behalf of the Suez Canal Company. Those present included Mr. Sutherland, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; Mr. Dawes and Mr. Mackinnon, of the British India Steam Shipping Company; Mr. Anderson, the Orient Line; Mr. Macgregor, the Glen Line; Mr. Jenkins, M.P., the Shire Line; Mr. Westray, the Ducal Line; Mr. Cayzer, the Clan Line; Mr. Laing, Chairman of the Chamber of Shipping; Mr. Harrison, the Harrison Line (Liverpool); Mr. John Glover, Mr. Donkin, and other gentlemen. The Committee resumed their sitting at two o'clock at the offices of the Ducal Line, Fenchurch-street, and soon afterwards they adjourned to the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, where they remained till a late hour last night. Shortly before midnight the proceedings were brought to a close.

Mr. Laing, the Chairman, congratulated M. de Lesseps on the satisfactory nature of the arrangements which had been made.

M. Charles de Lesseps, replying in French, returned thanks for the sentiments expressed by the Chairman. He spoke of the efforts of Captain Waghorn to shorten the route of India by going across the Isthmus instead of by the Cape. He acknowledged the reception which he and his father had received in England and assured the Committee that the wants of British shipowners should always be considered.

The following is the convention agreed upon:—

"Meeting of 30th November, 1883 at the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; present the members of the Association of Steam Shipowners engaged in the Eastern trade, Mr. Charles Laing in the chair. M. Charles Aine de Lesseps, Vice President of the Council of Administration of the Compagnie Universelle of the Suez Canal being also present moved from the gentlemen present an expression of their opinion upon the matters relating to the Suez Canal, whereupon a discussion and an exchange of views having taken place it was agreed that the twelve following points should constitute the views desirable for the future administration of the Suez Canal:—

"1. To prevent delays in the transit between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and *vice versa*, and also to provide for the expansion of trade, the Company shall either sufficiently enlarge the present Canal, or construct a second channel, as may be hereafter determined, and that in order to arrive at a proper decision as to the course which should be pursued in this respect a Commission of engineers and shipowners shall be appointed to examine the question, of which not fewer that one-half of the members shall consist of of English engineers and shipowners.

"2. In addition to the three directors designated by the English Government, seven new directors, chosen from amongst English shipowners and merchants, shall at once be admitted as members of the Board. In order to confer upon these seven directors the power of voting which attaches to the present directors, the Administration will propose to the Shareholders to modify the statutes, and to revert to the figure at first fixed for the number of directors, namely 32. In the meantime, and until the necessary formalities shall be accomplished, the Administration will invite these seven directors, as soon as they have been chosen, to be present at the meetings of the Board.

"3. A Committee (*comité consultatif*) shall be formed in London, consisting of English directors. The Company will open an office in London. Arrangements will be made for the payment of dues in London.

"4. In future appointments in the transit service the Company will increase to a large extent the number of officials speaking English.

"5. It is understood that the last surtax of 50c. shall definitely disappear from the 1st January, 1884.

"6. All expenses resulting from groundings and accidents in the Canal shall for the future be borne by the Company. From this, however, are to be expected collisions, which may occur between vessels passing through the Canal. The Canal Company also expect damage which may be caused to the craft and other appliances by ships passing providing that the ships are to blame for such accidents.

"7. That from the 1st of July, 1884, the Company will entirely extinguish the pilotage dues.

"8. From the 1st of January, 1885, the Company will diminish the transit dues by 50c., thus reducing the charge from 10f. to 9f. 50c.; and, should the dividend of 1883 amount to more than 18 per cent., a further reduction on the transit dues, over and above the 50c. referred to, shall be made from the same date—namely, the 1st of January, 1885, on the basis of half such dividend above 18 per cent.

"9. That the Company will hereafter divide with the shipowners on every succeeding 1st of January to the extent of one-half the profits (whatever the amount of such profits may be) in excess of the amount of profits last previously divided with the ship-owners, which moiety is to be applied to the reduction of dues determined upon the basis of the tonnage which has passed through the Canal in the year for which such profit is ascertained.

"10. The reduction already agreed to in favour of ships in ballast is to be confirmed.

"11. As to the statutory reserve the Council of the Suez Canal Company will propose that when such reserve shall have reached the sum of five million francs the deductions thereafter to be made from the net property for the benefit of such reserve and which are now at the rate of 5 per cent., shall in no case exceed a maximum of 3 per cent. on such profits.

"12. It is understood that the calculations on which the aforementioned reductions in the tariff are to be arranged are based upon the present capital of two hundred million francs. In the event of any change being made in the amount of such capital, the basis for the reduction of dues shall be readjusted, so that the diminution in the tariff shall not be adversely affected.

"The foregoing points having been agreed upon with M. Charles de Lesseps, the Committee express the opinion that the shares held by the British Government should be made to carry adequate voting power at the meeting of the shareholders, to which M. Charles de Lesseps, whilst reserving his opinion upon this question in its legal aspect and as regards the principles on which the Suez Canal Company has been constituted, replied that he was not in a position to share this view.

(Signed)

"James Sutherland, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

"William Mackinnon, of the British India Steam Shipping Company.

"J. S. V. Anderson, Orient Steam Navigation Company.

"J. D. Westray, Hon. Secretary of the Association of Ship Owners, and (by authority) for the City Line, the Hall, the Glen, the Clan, the Shire, and the Harrison Line.

"John Glover.

"R. S. Donkin.

"Charles de A. Lesseps."

A letter was ordered to be forwarded to Lord Granville, as follows:—

"Association of steam-ship Owners trading with East, 112, Fenchurch-street, London 30th November, 1883.

"My Lord,—Referring to the correspondence which has passed between your Lordship and this Association, I have now the honour to submit the following statement:—Sir Julian Pauncefote, writing to the Association on your Lordship's behalf, under date of the 30th October last, stated that it was indisputable that any operations for the construction of the Canal having its seat in the Isthmus of Suez would be far more cheaply and expeditiously conducted by the present Compagnie Universelle than by any other Company, and that the Government, therefore, recommended this Association to enter into communication with the Suez Canal Company, in order to ascertain what prospects there might be of obtaining through that medium the necessary facilities for British shipping and commerce. As your Lordship is aware the MM de Lesseps have recently paid a visit to this country for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the different shipping and commercial bodies in regard to the present and future position of the Suez Canal. Accordingly, several interviews have taken place between these gentlemen and the Association, at which the decision was very fully and exhaustively discussed. I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that certain conditions for the future administration of the Canal have been this day agreed upon between M. A. Chas. de Lesseps and the Committee of this Association, and I beg respectfully to hand your Lordship herewith a copy of the particulars in question. Your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government will observe that the conditions agreed upon provide for important reductions in the charges of the Suez Canal Company in the interests of shipping and commerce; also for an immediate increase in the number of British Directors on the Board of that Company, and for other valuable arrangements, especially such as that of the establishment by the Company of an office in London, in which the British Directors will form a Committee consultative.

"In transmitting this document I have, on behalf of the Association, to express the hope that her Majesty's Government will consider that the arrangements entered into are satisfactory.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

"J. B. Westray."

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS.

The action of Mr. Bradlaugh against Captain Gosset, the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, came on for argument on Dec 7, before the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Stephen, and Mr. Justice Mathew, sitting as a divisional court. The Attorney-General (with him Mr. Danckwaerts) appeared in support of a demurrer, and submitted that it was beyond the jurisdiction of the court to restrain the House of Commons from carrying into effect any order which it might make for its own conduct and regulation. Mr. Bradlaugh appeared in person and resisted the demurrer. By his statement of claim the plaintiff set out that on the 4th of May, 1883, he required Mr. Speaker to call him to the table of the House to take the oath. Mr. Speaker failed to do so. On the 9th of July the House passed the following resolution:—"That the Serjeant-at-Arms do exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House." And on the same day a copy of the resolution was served upon the plaintiff, who thereupon wrote a letter to the defendant claiming his right to take his seat and serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Northampton. In reply the defendant said:—"It will be my duty to exclude you from the House until otherwise instructed by the House or by the Speaker." On the 3rd of August the plaintiff attempted to enter the House, when policemen and others, acting under the direction of the defendant, violently and with force ejected him from the precincts of the House. The plaintiff thereupon claimed to have it declared that under the circumstances the order [illegible] the resolution [illegible] whole question might be raised before the court and he then proceeded to address their lordships in support of his case. He went on to say as regarded the point raised by the Attorney-General that this matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the court, that the courts of this kingdom had more than once declared that the orders of the House of Commons were illegal. This was not an application to restrain the House of Commons from doing anything, but to restrain a person who, acting on the orders of the House, had done an act that was illegal.

Lord Coleridge: The difficulty that suggests itself to my mind is this—has this court the right to interfere with the jurisdiction of the House of Commons?

Mr. Justice Stephen: This is a matter of extreme delicacy.

Mr. Bradlaugh was aware of that; but he submitted that if either the House of Lords or the House of Commons did an illegal act which deprived a citizen of his rights, that act was inoperative, and this had been laid down by Lord Chief Justice Holt in Knollys' case.

Mr. Justice Stephen: I do not wish to say anything disrespectful of the judges of those days; but their decisions are hardly binding on the court in these days. That was a very turbulent period.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I wish to show that they disregarded the orders of the House.

Mr. Justice Stephen: And did a great many other things besides. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bradlaugh: I feel this difficulty, that this is a proceeding of the House against one of its own members; but I am prepared to argue that point.

Mr. Justice Stephen: I am not sure that this court can feel any difficulty in reviewing the decisions of the House of Commons. In Laurence's case it was for this court to decide whether this court had such a jurisdiction or not. So in Fitzharris's case. He was impeached for high treason, and pleaded that he could not be so impeached while another impeachment was pending.

Mr. Bradlaugh then referred to the action brought against him by Mr. Clarke as a common informer to recover penalties for sitting and voting in the House of Commons without having first taken the oath, and said that when that matter was argued in the Court of Appeal Lord Justice Bramwell (now Lord Bramwell) had looked at him and asked him if he seriously intended to argue that a resolution of the House of Commons was of no avail, and he replied that he did not. Mr. Justice Stephen: In that case you were not sued for not taking the oath, but for having voted without having taken the oath. That is quite a different thing. You said that "the House of Commons would not let me take the oath," and that was a very good reason for not taking it—(laughter)—but it was no answer to sitting and voting without having taken the oath. The difficulty begins when we get to an order made by the House itself relating to one of its own members and in the House itself.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Suppose, my lords, that this was not a case against the Serjeant-at-Arms, but against John Smith, who with the aid of policemen ejected me from the House by force. I say that such a case does not differ from the present case against the Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Justice Steephen: If John Smith or any other person did so it would be a different thing; but here the Serjeant-at-Arms is acting under the authority of the House.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I ask your lordships to say that it makes no difference whatever because this gentleman happens to be the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Justice Stephen: He is an officer of the House, acting on the orders of the House.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I do not contend that Captain Gosset did not believe he had the authority of the House; but I contend that the House had no authority to make the order.

Lord Coleridge: You must not assume that, for the Serjeant-at-Arms is a well-known officer of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Then your lordships will have to examine whether the order for my exclusion was one which the House had authority to make. If this were not a case of a member of the House I could cite several cases to show that in actions brought against the Serjeant-at-Arms damages have been recovered.

Lord Coleridge: There are two points to be considered—first, is this an order which the House of Commons had jurisdiction to make? And secondly, if not can this court interfere?

Mr. Bradlaugh: I submit that there is no magic in the name of Serjeant-at-Arms, and that he has no authority to interfere with the rights of a private citizen.

Lord Coleridge: But you must argue this case on the assumption that the Serjeant-at-Arms was acting under the authority of the House.

Mr. Bradlaugh: As to one matter I abandoned, in the case of Clarke *v.* Bradlaugh, a point which I took up, for I did all I could to escape from the penalties, and I succeeded. (Laughter.) I don't think I omitted anything; but I had to argue points of law before judges more learned in the law than myself.

Lord Coleridge: I don't know that. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Bradlaugh was addressing the court when our report left.

THE TRIAL OF O'DONNELL.

The trial of Patrick O'Donnel, for the murder of James Carey on board the Melrose Castle, was commenced on Nov. 30 at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Denman.

A witness named Cubitt said at Cape Town he bought a copy of a newspaper containing a portrait of Carey. He gave this paper to the prisoner, who said, "I will shoot him." The circumstances of the murder were that, on a Sunday afternoon, the prisoner and a young woman were sitting together on a settee in the cabin, and Carey was standing about a yard off. Suddenly O'Donnell drew a revolver from his pocket, shot Carey in the neck, and as he staggered forward the prisoner fired at him twice. Carey died in a quarter of an hour. When Mrs. Carey ran out of her berth, the prisoner said to her, "Don't blame me; I was sent to do it." She was the only witness who spoke to these words. Carey was unarmed; and after the shot his son ran to his mother's berth for his father's revolver; it was not loaded. The trial was brought to a close at nine o'clock in the evening on Dec. 1.

Mr. Charles Russell, in the course of a long and elaborate speech for the defence, argued that O'Donnell's pistol was used only after Carey had shown his own weapon, and alarmed the prisoner by a disposition to use it.

The Attorney-General, in replying for the Crown, reminded the jury that this defence had not been urged when O'Donnell was seized, and that it remained entirely uncorroborated by evidence. The story, moreover, was inconsistent with that originally given by O'Donnell and the theory of the defence could be maintained only by discrediting testimony which was not unworthy of credence.

Mr. Justice Denman then summed up, warning the jury to be cautious how they accepted on any part of the case the uncorroborated narrative of the boy Carey.

The jury, after a deliberation of nearly two hours, in the course of which they twice consulted the judge upon points respecting which they were in doubt returned a verdict of guilty, and O'Donnell was sentenced to death. When the warders were about to remove him from the dock he asked them to "Wait a bit." O'Donnell attempted to address the Court, but his lordship ordered him to be removed. He then loudly cried out, "Three cheers for Ireland!" and on being seized by the warders he shouted, "Three cheers for the United States. God d—n and to h—l with the English Crown!" The prisoner was then borne struggling away, the only other sentences which was caught as he went down the stairs being to the effect that "it was a plot made up."

When it became known outside the Court that the murderer of Carey had been sentenced to death there were but a few cries of "Shame!" and some attempt was made to get up some further demonstration. A large body of police, however, kept the people moving on, and in a short time the crowd dispersed.

MORE "EXPANSION."

The hearing of the action brought by the Central News Company (Limited) against Mr. Robbins, Manager of the Press Association, to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in a letter written by Mr. Robbins, to Mr. Lawson, the editor and manager of the *Edinburgh Courant*, was resumed in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Dec. 7 by Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury. Mr. Waddy, Q. C., Mr. Charles, Q. C., and Mr. A. M. Sullivan again appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Matthews, Q. C., and Mr. Bullen were retained for the defendants. Mr. Christian Alexus Floneborg, a clerk in the service of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, whose chief office in London was at No 109, Bishopsgate-street, said he was on duty on the night of the 14th of January last when a message was received addressed to "Horace." "Horace" was the registered name of the Central News. The message came on tapes in certain symbols, and he translated it. It was as follows:—"The circus in Befditscheff totally burned. The loss of people very great—Nord Bureau." "Nord Bureau" was the signature of the agents at St. Petersburg.

Miss Laurama Young, one of the sub-editors of the Central News, said that she received the telegram from the post-office at 11·50 p.m. She translated it, and sent it out for their foreign service.

In cross-examination she said "she expanded" the telegram of about ten words to about ninety. That process was called editing. She noticed that her expansion made the fire happen on the Sunday evening. That was her mistake, she supposed.

You sent, "A terrible calamity has inaugurated the new year, whether due to accidental causes or traceable to the hidden mischief always in our midst." What was referred to? Nihilism?—Yes, probably. She derived that from other sources. She did not attribute the fire to Nihilism; she said, "it is not yet known." There was great apprehension of this kind in St. Petersburg; and the coronation of the Emperor had been put off on that account.

Then you say, "It was impossible to estimate the extent of the loss." How was that?—Because the telegram did not state it; and it would have been estimated if it could have been. It was our practice to put the telegrams into a readable form, into a "spicy" form. Your object was to make the people shudder?—No.

You would have made all the Scotch people's blood run cold. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Manisty thought that they had something else to do than inquire into such matters.

Mr. Matthews: That was all they meant by "vamping."

Mr. Justice Manisty: That was not the sting of the libel, the charge was that the plaintiff cripped the telegram.

Some answers to interrogatories were then put in to show that Mr. Robbins was manager of the Press Association, and that he had written the letter which was relied on, and [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

MARKETS closed on account of Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain J. Stone, sailed yesterday for London, &c., with a general cargo and 157 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 77 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain T. Fairclough, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE following passages have been booked per s. s. Britannia, sailed yesterday:—For Liverpool—Mrs. Dobbs and infant, and Mr. Weatherill. For Suez—Seven deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and Mr. C. H. Alsen, and 62 deck passengers.

THE steamer Auretta, 1,729 tons, Captain G. Read, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Colombo (22nd Dec.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. S. Luximon, Mrs. Cassels and Infant, Mr. G. Sinclair, and 22 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain F. S. Blight, sailed yesterdy for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Liverpool.—Mrs. Dobbs and infant, Mr. Weatherill, and seven deck for Suez.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Kurrachee, &c., brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. James Jones, Captain Frances, Mr. A. Ezbib, Mr. Grant, Mr. Wilton, two native gentlemen, and 221 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, 1,344 tons, Captain W. M. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Searl, Mr. Mullock, Lieut. Pascoe, Mr. W. A. W. Searl, Mr. A. G. Mullock, Mr. J. Hicky, Mr. B. Rajaram, Mr. J. B. Braganza, Mr. F. M. Concia, Mr. D. T. D. Souza, Revd. Brother Michael, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Kernanberger and child, and 60 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Husara (s)	Allen	Calcutta, Dec. 1.
	Sumatra (s)	Fairclough	Hong-kong, Dec. 22.
	Auretta (s)	Read	Colombo, Dec. 22.
26	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec 25.
	Assam (s)	Cole	London, Dec. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Culna (s)	Davison	Kurrachee.
26	Britannia (s)	Blight	Liverpool.
	Agra (s)	Stone	London, &c.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, &c.
	Burmah (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur,
Steamer Auretta, to Havre.
Steamer Africa, to London via Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Suffolk s—200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Brasl and Co; 174 cwts wheat and 1,496 cwts grain, Heerachund Narronjee; 60 bales cotton, Velljee Soonderjee; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Vussonjee; 123 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 54 bales cotton, Moolijee Govindjee; 32 bales cotton, M. Ramgopall; 75 bales cotton, S. Bunkellal; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Wistow Hall s—50 bales cotton, Hunsraj Bhugwandass; 50 bales cotton, Toolsidass Motichund; 81 bales cotton, Doongersey Gopejee; 65 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 145 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchord; 1,200 cwts wheat, Rogers and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Grant s—255 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee; 65 bales hemp, Dayal Bhimjee; 2 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy; 150 cwts dry ginger, Hurridass Gocaldass; 14 cwts fishmaws, Esmail Currim; 330 cwts m.-o'-p. shells, David Sassoon and Co; 8 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina; 281 cwts olibanum, Allimahamed Hassum; 97 cwts coir yarn, and 32 cwts dry ginger, N. Anundjee; 28 bales hides and skins, B. Esmail; 4,007½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 225 cwts olibanum, R. Dattoo.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Medusa s—2 bales hides, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hughenden s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed and 1,750 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 8,001 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lamport s—633 cwts gingellyseed, F. Sauquet and Co.
R. Rubattino s—200 cwts borus, A. Blascheck and Co; [illegible] cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narronjee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,800 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 600 cwts mowra flowers, 401 cwts gingellyseed, and 150 cwts castorseed, Ghella Bharmull.
Mameluke s—612 cwts gingellyseed, 750 cwts groundnuts, and 2,500 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macdonald s—50 bales cotton, Doongersey Gopjee; 6,229½ cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.
R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Lamport s—400 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts wheat, Blascheck and Co; 6,771 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—210 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mount Tabor s—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,378½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 500 bales cotton and 400 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Auretta s—3,500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel, and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 4,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Titania s—45 bales twist, Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Titania s—77 bales cotton, Dowlutram Dwarkadas; 31 bales cotton, Amerchund Dipchund; 101 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 25 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 100 bales twist, Doongersey Gangjee; 40 bales twist, Vulubjee Poonjabhoy; 50 bales twist, Keshore Mansook; 55 bales twist, Oodeymull Dhadda; 26 bales twist, R. L. Moolchund; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 36 bales twist, Damodhur Liliadhur; 39 bales cotton, D. P. Marker.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·032
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·7
Dew Point	56·5
Relative humidity of Air	·546
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	67·1
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, ENE, E, ENE, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	305

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 25.

Mum, Captain, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Moore, Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Campbell, Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

DECEMBER 26.

Harris, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Jullunder.
Kellie, Captain, 23rd Bombay N.I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Mum, Captain, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, to Belgaum.
Campbell, Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, to Belgaum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 22.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to reappoint the Hon W W Hunter, LL D, C I E, of the Bengal C S, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from 24th inst.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M W Sandys is permitted to resign H M's Bengal C S with effect from 1st Oct 1883.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to vest the administration of the Police in the Cantt of Baroda in the officer holding for the time being the appointment of Cantt Magte at Baroda.

Lieut C W Ravenshaw is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as 2nd Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India, with effect from 3rd Nov.

Mr. A H T Martindale, Madras Civil Service, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd class, and Assist Secry to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 22nd Dec. or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

[illegible] Hassan Ali Khan, C I E, Attaché to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Beluchistan, [illegible] pro tempore, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from 1st Jan.

The services of Surg M B [illegible], lately Agency Surg at Zanzibar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr L Biedermann as Consul for Belgium, at Rangoon.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Major Robert Vansittart Riddell, R E, is appointed to be Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th Jan 1884, or such later date as he may assume charge.

Mr J E Cooke, Deputy Acctt Genl, Bengal, was in charge of the Office of Acctt Genl, Bengal, from 18th to 20th Oct, and officiated as Acctt Genl, Bengal, from 10th to 22nd Nov.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Govr Genl's Body Guard—H E the Govr Genl is pleased to make the following appointment:—Capt C. W. Muir, Ben S C, Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Major G C Jackson, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated 13th Dec.

Lieut C P Triscott, R A, Second Subn, No 2 Mountain Batty, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class.

Bgde Surgn P W Sutherland, Offg Depy Surgn-Genl, to be a Depy Surgn-Genl, vice Depy Surgn-Genl S C Townsend, C B, whose tour of service has expired, dated 18th Dec.

Bgde Surgn A Eteson, M D, to be a Depy Surgn-Genl, vice Depy Surgn-Genl W B Beatson, MD, whose tour of service has expired, dated 20th Dec.

4th Cavalry.—Surgn G J Kellie, Medical Officer, 1st Infantry, to be Medical Officer, vice Bgde Surgn G A Burn, MD, deceased, but to continue to officiate as Medical Officer, 3rd Cavy, until the return from furlough to Europe of Surgn-Major C E McVittie.

1st Infantry.—Surgn C Mallins, MB, Medical Officer, 4th Infantry, to be Medical Officer, vice Surgn G J Kellie, appointed to the 4th Cavy, but to continue to officiate as Medical Officer, 4th Cavy, until relieved by Surgn Kellie.

4th Infantry.—Surgn H Greany, MD offg Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, vice Surgn C. Mallins.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Jemadar Soorjun Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No 602 of 1881, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from 12th Nov.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col R Morris, Cavy Depot Comdt, 1st Bengal Cavy, (p.a.) for 1 year and 77 days; Hony Capt and Depy Comssy D Buckley, Ordce Dept (m c) for 1 year. Second Class Apothy S Saxon, (m.c.) for 1 year.

Lieut-Col (B. [illegible]) Black, Bengal S C, is permitted to resign [illegible] India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—Major (Bt Lieut-Col) W A J Wallace, RE, (m c) for 183 days; Major W T Stuart, Bengal SC, (m c) for 62 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major A. L'Estrange H Holmes, 15th Dec, Major H R Spearman, 18th Dec, Major D Macpherson, 19th Dec, Major W H Unwin, 20th Dec.

To be Captain.—Lieut W J B Bird, 15th Dec.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Col H L A Tottenham, Ben S C, 20th Dec.

Ordnance Department.—Store Sergts Hector McLeod and John F. Dwyer to be Sub-Condrs, on probation, with effect from the 1st and 7th Nov respectively, vice Sub-Condrs G J Stokes and H W Warrington, seconded.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Jemadar Ram Golam to be Subadar, vice Byroo, invalided; Jemadar Soondur Singh to be Subadar, vice Boota Singh, invalided; Havildar Drigpal Singh to be Jamadar, vice Ram Golam, promoted; Havildar Jewun Beg to be Jemadar, vice Soondur Singh, promoted, 8th Oct 1883.

10th Native Infantry—Jemadar Munbodh to be Subadar, vice Ramadheen, deceased; Color Havildar Pursun to be Jemadar, vice Munbodh, promoted, 8th Oct 1883.

42nd Native Infantry—Havildar Drig Sing Thappa to be Jemadar, vice Gungadin Rai, invalided, 16th Aug, 1883.

Bgde Surgn William Watson, M D, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—From 29th Aug 1883, in the room of Col (Bgdr-Genl) R S Hill, CB, Bengal Infantry, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, Colonel (Local Major-Genl) Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master General in India.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Southon, Sub-Engr 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Hon Asst Engr with effect from 22nd May 1883.

Lieut J E Dickie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, officiated as Exe Engr of the Agra Divn, Military Works, from 13th to 17th Oct.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C R Hoskyn, R E, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr R M Marsh, Assist Engr, 1st grade, ceased to belong to the P. W. D. with effect from 20th Oct. 1883.

Capt H O Selby, R E., is confirmed in the appointment of Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, with the rank of Ex Engr 4th grade, vice Capt H Pilkington, R. E.

Mr. W H Price, Traffic Dept, Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, is promoted from the Candidate Class to Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Estabt Traffic Dept with effect from 1st Jan 1883.

Major G F O Boughey, R E, Manager, Class I, Grade 3, Superior Revenue Estbt of State Railways, is promoted temporarily to Class I, Grade 2, with effect from 1st Oct 1883.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr E C Ryall, Assist Supdt 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted leave on private affairs for one month, with effect from 10th Dec.

Mr P White, Assist Surveyor, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 5th Nov.

Major S H Cowan, S C, Depy Supt, 4th grade, Survey of India having returned from furlough on 11th inst, the following reversion will take place, with effect from the same date:—Lieut the Hon M G Talbot, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assist Supdt, 1st grade.

The following promotions are made with effect from 20th Oct in consequence of Mr. G. B. Scott, Surveyor, 1st grade, having been placed on the seconded list with effect from the same date:—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Survr, 2nd grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade. Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Survr, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade, Mr. H. T. Hanley, Survr, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade.

The following promotions are made with effect from 1st Nov, the date on which Mr. C. W. Campbell, Surveyor, 1st grade, retired, and Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Assist Surveyor, 2nd grade, was placed on the seconded list:—

Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, Survr 2nd grade, to be Surveyor, 1st grade; Mr. W. A. Wilson, Survr, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade; Mr. E. J. Pocock, Survr, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade; Mr. E. J. Connor, Offg Survr, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade; Mr. J. Bond, Assist. Survr, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade; Mr. D. Campbell, Assist Survr, 3rd grade, to be Asst. Survr, 2nd grade.

The following temporary promotion is made with effect from 7th Nov vice Mr. A. G. Wyatt, Surveyor 3rd grade, who proceeded on furlough on the same date:—Mr. C. D. Potter, Assist. Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Survr, 4th grade.

The following promotion is made with effect from 13th Nov vice Mr F E Warde, Asst Surv 2nd grade, dismissed with effect from the same date:—Mr L F Berkeley, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assist Surv 2nd grade.

The following promotion is made with effect from 24th Nov, the date on which Mr A Bryson, Assist Survr, 2nd grade, resigned:—Mr G P Tate, Assist Survr, 3rd grade, to be Assist Survr, 2nd Grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Venerable Brownlow Thomas Atlay, Archdeacon of Calcutta, resumed charge of the Chaplaincy of the General Hospital from the Reverend W Ulyat, on 27th Nov on return from privilege leave.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. W Wiseman, Ex Engr 3rd grade, is posted to the Office of the Director Genl of Railways.

Mr. H S Harington, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, has been granted thirteen days' subsidiary leave and one year's furlough to England, with effect from 8th Nov.

Mr. T W Barlett, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, has been granted by H M Secy of State for India one month's furlough in extension of the furlough granted in Manager's Notification of 19th April 1883.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr. E. Baker, CS, Under-Secy to Govt, N. W. P. and Oudh, privilege leave for a month, from 2nd Jany 1884.

Maj G. E. Ready, Assist Commr, who has reported his return from furlough, to the Kumaun dist.

Mr. F. W. Fox, CS, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to the Etah dist. as Assist Magis and Coll.

Brigade-Surg A Garden, MD, Civil Surg, 2nd Class, from Ghazipur to Saharanpur.

Sur M D. Moriarty, MB, Civil Surg, 2nd Class, from Sultanpur to Ghazipur.

Mr. G. J Nicholls, CS, Assist Coll, 1st Class, and Manager of the Awa Estate, is placed in charge of the Jalesar Sub-div of the Etah dist, and is invested with all of the powers conferred by that Act on a Coll of a dist.

Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, Assist Engr, is, on return from leave on medical certificate, posted to the Aligarh div, Ganges Canal.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette, Dec. 7.*)

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 4.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr. Ed. Irish has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877—

Chief Engr. R. Dixon has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st instant.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, Dec. 7.*)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 7.

Staff, Lieut.-Col. S. E. Orr, half-pay, from Dy.-Asst. Director of Military Education at Head Quarters, to be an Assist. Director of Military Education at Head Quarters, vice Colonel G. D. Barker, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Major Ar. M. Delavoye, the Essex Regt., to be Dy. Assist.-Director of Military Education at Head Quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. S. E. Orr, half-pay.

Major J. A. Fergusson, the Rifle Brig. (the Prince Consort's Own), to be a Brig.-Major, vice Lieut.-Col. A. D. Currie, the Welsh Regt., who vacated that appointment on probation.

Major C. J. Ryan, the Manchester Regt., to be Assist. Military Secy. to Major-General H. R. Browne, who has been appointed to the command of the Troops in the West Indies.

Capt. [illegible] the [illegible] Wiltshire Regt., to be Aide-C. to Major-General [illegible] Commanding the Troops in the [illegible] Belfast [illegible].

BREVET.

Capt. C. S. B. Parsons, R. A., to be Major, in recognition of his services during the recent campaign in Egypt.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

THOMAS—December 21, at Neemuch, the wife of Captn. H. Dacres Thomas, 1st Bombay Lancers, of a daughter.

WALSHE—Dec. 26, at Fort, Bombay, the wife of James Franklin Walshe, Telegraph Master H.E. the Governor's Offices, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROYDON—December 19, at Benares, the wife of Assist. Apothecary W. Croydon, S. M. D., of a son.

McKENZIE—December 9, at Sukkur, the wife of Mr. Scott McKenzie, Municipal Engineer and Secretary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAMMICK—SEARLE—December 11 at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Warlow, Murray Hammick, Madras Civil Service, son of the Rev. Sir St. Vincent Hammick, Bart., Vicar of Milton Abbott, Tavistock, to Ada Constance, daughter of Colonel Arthur T. Searle, Madras Staff Corps.

YOUNG—INGLE—December 17, at Karwar, by the Rev. Mr. Midwinter, Frederick Beaumont Young, Esq., S. M. C., Revenue Survey, 3rd son of the late Captain J. W. Young, C.B.I. N., to Emma, eldest daughter of H. Ingle, Esqr., Deputy Collr., Karwar.

DEATHS.

McNAIR—December 12, at Allahabad, Rosa Barbara, the wife of John McNair, of the E. I. Railway.

SIMONS—December 18, at Mussoorie, Willie, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Simons, aged 5 years and 9 months.

STEEL—December 22, at Mount Abu, Margery Skelton, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Steel, R. E., aged 1 year and 6 months.

TAPSELL—December 18, at Ghazeeabad, Maria Tapsell, widow of the late Thomas Tapsell, of Delhi, aged 72 years.

THORNTON—December 21, at Calcutta, Henry A. Thornton, of Silchar, Cachar.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

WE publish this morning valuable contributions to the history of the compromise which has, we may hope, put an end to the controversy upon the Ilbert Bill. It appears from the statement of "One who knows"—and the correspondent who thus signs himself is certainly in a position to know—that so early as May last Lord Ripon concurred in the suggestion of the Bombay Government that the Ilbert Bill difficulty could be satisfactorily arranged by the extension of the jury system to the Mofussil, as is now to be done. He wished to carry this proposal into execution, but his Council held that it would not be acceptable to the Europeans, and would not work. He therefore abandoned the idea, though with great regret, for his lordship, says our correspondent, has, in common with most Englishmen who have passed the greater portion of their lives in England, an exaggerated belief in the advantage of trial by jury. It should be noted that the proposal of the Bombay Government which Lord Ripon wished to accept in May last, was deemed by the Viceregal Council to be one which the Calcutta Opposition would reject. As a matter of fact, it is now accepted by them with a degree of apparent enthusiasm that strikes a cold chill into the native press, which regards the concession as a capitulation to the Defence Association. If the leaders of the native community run away with this view of the case, they will make a political blunder of a somewhat serious kind. We have never imagined that the Bill was in itself a matter of much moment. Whether Mr. Tagore and Mr. Gupta be given the full jurisdiction of their office now, or five or ten years hence, really does not much matter. We should have strongly advised the Government to pass over Sir Ashley Eden's letter recommending that the anomaly should be dealt with at once, and wait until the question of a general revision of the Criminal Procedure Code pressed for treatment, before dealing with the particular flaw which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal pointed out. Even when the Bill was introduced we should have been well content [illegible] shelved, had [illegible] by the [illegible] which was [illegible] the policy proclaimed by successive Governments for fifty years past, rendered the withdrawal of the Bill a moral impossibility.

But we urged, and others urged, that a compromise was possible. What was needed was to guarantee Europeans against the possible consequences of racial antipathies in the remoter parts of the Mofussil, while preserving, in the interests of the natives, the principle laid down so emphatically by Parliament in 1833, that neither race nor religion was to debar any native of India from any office for which he was otherwise qualified. But the Defence Association repudiated the very idea of a compromise, its chief organ declaring in set terms that a compromise of any kind would be more humiliating than the Bill as it stood. "No surrender" was the watchword of the opponents of the Bill all the year. When, however, the Government returned to Calcutta at the beginning of December, an intimation was received from the Association that a compromise would be agreed to on the basis of the removal of all disqualifications of native magistrates, provided that every European British subject, when brought before one of them, should have a right to demand to have his case transferred to a European magistrate. It will be remembered that we suggested that this right to a transfer should be accorded when it could be shown that the transfer would, for cause assigned, be in the interest of justice. The Association omitted all reference to this necessary form, and the result was that the Government decided that the compromise proposed would reduce the Bill to a sham, as it undoubtedly would. It was therefore rejected. The hope of a compromise was, however, still clung to by the Association. Some persons, who [illegible] continued the negotiations [illegible] a desire to put a stop to [illegible] agitation, and the result was that, in addition to the modifications already announced, the Government agreed to a further amendment, giving to European British subjects a right to claim trial by jury before district magistrates and sessions judges, whether Europeans or natives, between whom there was to be no distinction whatever. It was further settled that the powers of district magistrates should be extended to the awarding of sentences of imprisonment for six months, or to inflict a fine of Rs. 2,000, or to both. Now, we have already explained the grounds upon which we regard with some misgiving the possible working of the right of jury trial in certain of the Mofussil districts; we have also suggested expedients by which the inconveniences in question might be obviated, at least in great part. There is room for emendations when the scheme comes before the Special Committee. But this, after all, is very much a matter of detail. What is of importance at the present moment is to form some definite idea as to whether the compromise arrived at is one which will work. In other words, will it give reasonable satisfaction to the opposing interests in presence of each other? As we have seen, the Defence Association, which was for months past calling heaven to witness that it would never agree to any compromise whatever, and that nothing but the absolute withdrawal of the Bill would satisfy its point of honour, has accepted this particular compromise as a full satisfaction of all its demands. One side at all events is satisfied. What about the other side in this great argument?

The native press, rather innocently assuming that the jubilations and three times three of the Defence Association are the sincere expression of the real feeling of that irrepressible body, cries out that all is lost, and that the Bill might as well have been withdrawn altogether. In that case they think the natives would have at least a grievance, which is always something. One paper, the *Bombay Samachar*, shrewdly differs from most of its contemporaries in its estimate of what has happened, and says that the "concordat or compromise, or whatever it may be called, means in fact this—that the out-and-out opponents of the measure have at last seen the necessity of yielding to the determination of the Government with the best grace possible, and the jury clause is obviously introduced to cover their retreat." This writer will be confirmed in the opinion he has formed by a perusal of the reasons for the final compromise on the Ilbert Bill which we publish this morning. Before assuming, as most of the native papers do in their haste, that the Government has surrendered everything to the Defence Association, it would be as well to consider what the opponents of the Bill have abandoned while affecting to claim a victory all along the line:—"In accepting this arrangement the opponents of the Bill abandoned entirely their demand for its withdrawal, and also their claim of right on behalf of Englishmen in India to be tried by one of their own countrymen, and they admitted the principle that no distinction was to be made in any respect between European and native district magistrates and sessions judges in regard to the trial of European British subjects. They obtained for European British subjects a right to have a jury in all serious cases if they chose to ask for it; that is to say, they gave up that for which they had been contending for eight months, in return for the security of a jury trial in all districts, instead of, as at present, in certain districts only, of the country." Is this statement of the case in accordance with the facts, or not? If it be, how can it be maintained that the compromise is a capitulation? We commend the matter to the careful consideration of the leaders of native opinion, who would make a serious mistake if they were to take for gospel the bulletins issued by the Defence Association, and commence a new agitation with a view to avenging a catastrophe which has not really taken place. It is an important outcome of the whole controversy that native district magistrates and sessions judges are henceforth on a footing of perfect equality with European magistrates and judges of the same rank. This principle of equality in the performance of identical functions having been now affirmed with the consent of its opponents themselves, after such vehement controversy, can never again be called in question. That is a substantial gain to put in the balance against the right conceded to Europeans in the Mofussil to trial by jury.

THE *Spectator* is trying to frighten every one out of his wits at home, as well as in India, by saying that the Mahdi's influence is about to be felt in some tremendous shape or another in this country. The Mahdi is pictured as crossing to Mecca, and there devising several very horrible details against our peace. On the other hand, the *Pall Mall* is at ease, and even jaunty, in presence of the spectre conjured up, and gives quite a reassuring account of Mahomet Achmet. He has only, it is said, two thousand robbers as a nucleus for his force, and those savage tribes at his back who only rally round their leader to repel invasion. Here we understand that the Mahdi is, if not a terrible bogey, at least an opponent not wholly to be disregarded. But as to his exact force and intentions, we shall probably have an article on the subject in the *Pall Mall* signed by the False Prophet himself.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that M. de Lesseps has by the recent Convention carried off all he really cared for, and that he is now indefinitely dominant on the Canal. The same journal puts in parallel columns the proposed Government agreement of July and the Convention, and is inclined to regard the first as the more favourable to English shipowners. As to this, however, there can be no positive decision made till we see whether the new scheme works well, which the July one would certainly not have done. But at present, as in the case of a famous Concordat, the Convention is only in the first stages of debate.

THERE is some little difficulty in understanding what exactly has happened to Mr. Horace Walpole. Reuter has made him out to be Assistant Under-Secretary for India. That was done a year ago by "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion," in which he appears as holding that office for 1883. Whitaker's Almanack, generally [illegible] about everything, describes him as [illegible] Under Secretary of State and Clerk to the Council (India).

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 7.

To what strange fatality must we ascribe the evident inability of the authors of the Ilbert Bill to speak the truth about that measure? It is an old story by this time how the Government of India has perplexed public opinion by its "Jesuitical manœuvres." The belief is strongly held in this country, and the *Times* refers to it in a leading article this week, that two of the men about Lord Ripon—not members of the Executive Council—are responsible for the misrepresentations which have been put forth with the view of misleading the English people as to the real nature of the question at issue. I forbear to mention their names, as they may be unjustly accused. But, in any case, they might excuse themselves by quoting the example of so great a man as Lord Hartington, who has been compelled this week by the privately urged remonstrances of members of the Council of India to acknowledge that he stated what was not true when he told the House of Commons, three months ago, that the Council had been unanimous in sanctioning the Ilbert Bill. His apology is queerly worded. "I admit," he says, "that although no formal vote was taken against the change in the Indian Council, some doubts and hesitations were expressed, and although no one for a moment disputed the policy or expediency of the measure, yet some warnings were held out that questions of this kind were those which had in former times caused great dissatisfaction among the European community in India; that it would be well that the attention of the Government should be unofficially called to that fact, and that, their attention having been called to it, they should decide upon the course to be taken." This is an exquisite illustration of the happy-go-lucky disposition of Lord Hartington. He has become the Mr. Toots of politics. Nothing appears to him to be of any consequence. He dislikes the idea of abolishing the freehold franchise in counties; but, if his colleagues want to abolish it, why, let it go. It doesn't much matter. So, again, he thinks it a discreditable thing that any English Government should court an alliance with those whom Mr. Bright lately stigmatized as Irish rebels. But, if the Government of which he is a member determines to play into the hands of these gentlemen by bringing forward an Irish Reform Bill, Lord Hartington is quite willing to vote for it. The same cheerful indifference is displayed in his calm acknowledgment that for three months he has allowed the public mind to remain under an absolutely false impression as to the view the Council of India took of the Ilbert Bill; and now he seems to think he has made sufficient amends by merely saying, "Oh, never mind, I will take all the responsibility myself." It is quite clear from his admissions that the Council disliked the Bill very much, and that it trusted to Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State, to draw Lord Ripon's attention unofficially to the risks involved in persevering with such a measure. Did Lord Hartington ever make known to Lord Ripon these misgivings of the Council of India? I fear not. His careless way of conducting the business of the India Office is well known. Gossip has it that when the formal despatch sanctioning the introduction of the Bill was laid before him for his signature, he actually took the trouble to ask if there were any formal protests, and, on finding there were none, he coolly remarked, "Well, I'll sign it if there is not going to be a row." He had quite forgotten the informal protests, and the responsibility that rested upon him to represent to the Government of India the misgivings felt by many members, indeed by the majority, of his Council. When serious legislation is undertaken in this way, who can wonder at the fury of indignation it excites among the unfortunate people who are to be its victims? Sir Bartle Frere, in the excellent letter he has written this week denouncing the Bill, says with truth that the arts by which its authors have supported it are such as to raise a blush on the cheek of every Englishman. Sir Bartle's letter has taken the advocates of the Bill by surprise. I remonstrated not long ago with a distinguished Bombay man holding a high position in the India Office—I do not mean Mr. Peddar, who is thoroughly sound on this question—about keeping company with such queer associates as the few Anglo-Indians who defend or apologize for the Ilbert Bill; and in reply, he said he felt quite happy in the conviction that Sir Bartle Frere was on his side. I accepted this assurance with implicit faith, because I thought my friend had special means of knowing Sir Bartle's opinions; and I was therefore astonished and delighted when I read in the *Times* the uncompromising denunciation of the Bill by one who may justly be described as the best friend the natives of India have had in our time. Sir Bartle's letter ought to give the *coup de grace* to the Bill. The bitterness of feeling shown by the European community of Calcutta in the cold reception given to the Viceroy has produced a strong impression here; and moderate Liberals go about saying that they are surprised so much fuss should be made, as the Government sincerely believed that Lord Northbrook's concessions would settle the whole question. These gentlemen will not understand that Europeans in India are convinced they would lose their right to a fair trial if they gave up the principle of being tried before magistrates of their own race. As I have said in previous letters, I have not much faith in the sense of justice of the Liberals who have taken this matter up as a party question, but, luckily, they can be frightened by a show of resistance, and it is on this ground that I consider my countrymen in India are acting wisely in refusing to accept any compromise. Resistance to legislation such as they are threatened with is the right and the duty of every Englishman in India. Mr. Atkins is working very hard indeed in England; and, though he has the Caucus against him, his earnest and impassioned speeches make a favourable impression on the many audiences he addresses. He speaks remarkably well. I have been with him now to two or three meetings, one a very stormy one at Hackney, where we bawled ourselves hoarse in speaking against an organized opposition; and another at Oldham last Saturday evening, where I took the chair, and Mr. Atkins and Colonel Malleson spoke to a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. This meeting was composed of Conservative working-men, and it gave Mr. Atkins an attentive and enthusiastic hearing. I have promised to go with Mr. Atkins to a meeting at Chatham next Monday, but perhaps we shall get to-day the welcome news that Lord Ripon, in his statement to the Legislative Council, has announced the withdrawal of the Bill. There can be no doubt that what Lord Kimberley meant to say to Mr. Atkins was that the fate of the Bill lay within the competency of the Viceroy, and that the Ministry will not hamper Lord Ripon in dealing with it as he likes. It is no secret that nearly every member of the Ministry would be heartily glad if Lord Ripon would withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Goschen's refusal of the Speakership is generally regretted, as he is one of the few politicians of the front rank who have steadfastly refused to become mere partisans, and the greatest confidence is, therefore, felt in his judgment. But, of course, the physical disability of shortsightedness would be a fatal one in a Speaker. To catch the Speaker's eye would be a more difficult thing than ever for aspiring orators, if the right honourable gentleman in the chair could only see a few feet before him. On the other hand, it might be found a convenient remedy for obstruction to appoint as successor to Sir Henry Brand a Speaker who could be when it suited him deaf as well as blind. The offer of the Speakership made to Mr. Goschen by the Ministry was not quite disinterested. It was hoped some little time ago that Mr. Goschen would be disposed to acquiesce in the decision of his party to grant household suffrage to the counties, and to include Ireland in the new Reform Bill; or that, at all events, he would refrain from actively opposing this new development of Radical policy. But his recent speech at Edinburgh alarmed the Ministry by showing that he is quite intractable on the franchise question; and his description of Ireland as in a state of veiled rebellion made it clear that he could not be reckoned upon to witness without a protest the humiliating surrender the Government intends to make to the Parnellites. It was, therefore, resolved that at all hazards he must be got out of the way; and he was entreated to let himself be shelved into the highly dignified position of Speaker of the House of Commons. Now that this negotiation has fallen through, it is understood that overtures have once more been made to Mr. Goschen to induce him to reconsider his determination not to go to India. The Viceroyalty of India was offered to and declined by him in 1880, before Mr. Gladstone conceived the unhappy thought of asking Lord Ripon to fill that high office. It is believed that Lord Ripon would now be willing to resign, on receiving the customary step in the peerage, and his friends at home are of opinion that a Dukedom would be but a slight price to pay for the [illegible] of bringing his Viceregal[illegible] to an immediate end. But it is doubtful [illegible] Goschen will care to oblige the Ministry [illegible] in its Reform Bill. Lord Hartington's feeble murmurs mean nothing. It is incredible that even in these days, when a Prime Minister has not much control over energetic members of his Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain would have been allowed to speak of the present electoral system of Ireland as "justifying disaffection," if the Ministry intended to maintain that "sham," as he calls it. Mr. Childers, too, and Mr. Trevelyan, have both spoken in the same sense as Mr. Chamberlain. The Conservatives, on the other hand, as was clearly stated by Lord Salisbury at Watford last night, and by Mr. E. Stanhope at Bradford, have definitively made up their minds to resist to the uttermost any proposal to place the control of the elections in Ireland entirely in the hands of the Parnellites. I am not sure that they will prevail in such a struggle, but I rejoice that they have decided to take this manly and honourable course of action. They may very fairly say that Ireland has already more than her fair share of representation in the House of Commons, and that they refused to increase the number of Irish voters till the number of Irish members has been reduced. They might quote a passage from Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Wolverhampton in support of this argument. Mr. Chamberlain usually speaks as if he thought that representation should be based on numbers alone; but at Wolverhampton he illustrated the anomalies of the present system of choosing members of Parliament by urging that four Staffordshire boroughs, "containing a population of 60,000, and contributing to the income-tax 600,000*l.* a year, return nine members," whereas four other boroughs with nine times the population and seven times the assessment to income-tax only return six members. Now, it is quite a novel thing for Mr. Chamberlain to speak of assessment to income-tax, which is, he says, a measure of the general contribution to the charges of the country, as having anything to do with the question of representation. In dwelling upon such a matter, he betrays the existence of a feeling in his mind that, after all, it would be an iniquitous thing to make the Great Untaxed the masters of the House of Commons, and that taxation as well as population must be taken into account if we wish to establish a fair system of representation. But it is calculated that, if a re-distribution of seats were to be made on the basis of taxation and population taken conjointly, it would be necessary to take forty or fifty members from Ireland and give the same number to Great Britain. Within Ireland itself, again, on the same basis, a re-adjustment of representation would be necessary, so as to secure to Ulster, at the expense of the Parnellite provinces, the number of members to which her wealth legitimately entitles her. But this work of re-distribution is much more urgent than the reduction of the franchise in counties. One of the greatest needs of the Empire is to diminish by every fair means the number of Mr. Parnell's adherents in the House of Commons. When, therefore, Ireland asks for more votes, she ought to be told that she can only have them with fewer seats. In fact, the cry for "Justice to Ireland" in the matter of the franchise should be met by the cry of "Justice to England" in the matter of re-distribution.

Lord Salisbury warned his hearers last night that there will probably be a general election next year, and it seems certain now that the Ministerial Reform Bill will be thrown out by the House of Lords. It must not, however, be forgotten that even in such a case the Radicals are in favour of securing for themselves another year of office by bringing forward the Bill again in the next session instead of dissolving Parliament at once.

Lord Hartington made a favourable impression on the country the other day by stating that Germany had expressed her willingness to co-operate with England and other European Powers in taking measures for the protection of trade in Chinese waters if war breaks out between China and France. Partisans of the Ministry were quite proud of this somewhat tardy recognition of the necessity of insisting on the neutrality of the Treaty Ports through which our trade with China is carried on, and they even hinted that Lord Granville had been bold enough to take the initiative in forming a European coalition to compel France to restrain her aggressive policy within decent limits. But nobody who knew Lord Granville would give him credit for such an act of vigour. Why, the present Ministry have such a dread of incurring Imperial responsibilities that our Australian colonists, reversing the usual order of things, have had to teach the mother-country the duty it owes to its children in the South Pacific; and in the same way the Cape colonists have been obliged to formulate for Lord Derby a policy for South Africa that will not be one of mere abandonment of the natives to the tender mercies of the Boers. Once more, in Egypt the Government is letting all things go to rack and ruin because it has not the courage, even when startled by such a disaster as has occurred in the Soudan, to take any but half measures. It seemed incredible, therefore, that the Government could have taken a step, with regard to the threatened outbreak of hostilities between France and China, that the ever susceptible French might have resented. Accordingly, we find in to-day's *Times* a paragraph stating that Lord Hartington had been misunderstood, and that no coalition whatever has been formed to check France. Our only object, it seems, is to protect our subjects in the Chinese seaports against attacks by the native mob. This was a brave thing, truly, to make such a fuss about.

In another direction, however, the English Government has really run the risk of giving France offence. It has concluded a commercial treaty with Spain, by which the latter country binds herself to give English manufactures the treatment of the most favoured nation, on receiving from England an equivalent in the form of such a re-adjustment of the wine duties as will admit Spanish wines at lower rates of duty. What is this but reciprocity with Spain, and retaliation on France? French wines have hitherto been unduly favoured at the expense of Spanish wines; and this injustice is now to be redressed because France has refused to renew her commercial treaty with England.

At the P. and O. Company's meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Sutherland gave a very interesting explanation of the practical value of the concessions made by M. de Lesseps to the shipowners. Certainly, the latter have vindicated their capacity as men of business to make a much better bargain for themselves than the Government would have made for them. But it remains to be seen if the French shareholders will ratify M. de Lesseps' new convention.

J. M. M.

LORD RIPON AND THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may surprise you to hear that when the Bombay Government proposed last May to settle the Ilbert Bill difficulty by extending the jury system to the Mofussil as is now to be done, Lord Ripon entirely concurred in the suggestion, and wished at once to carry it into execution. He was, however, persuaded by his Council that the scheme would not be acceptable to the Europeans, and would not work. He, therefore, with great regret, abandoned the idea, though, like other Englishmen who have lived the greater portion of their lives in England, he has an exaggerated belief in the advantage of trial by jury. Personally, therefore, the compromise now arrived at is to him most agreeable.

The sensational article in to-day's *Times of India* about Lord Ripon disestablishing the English Church in India is, of course, utter moonshine. The subject was first mooted at the India Office about ten or twelve years ago, and has ever since been publicly discussed at intervals. In all probability those who live ten or twelve years longer may see some action in the matter taken; but you may be quite sure that nothing of the sort was initiated or will be carried through by a Roman Catholic Viceroy.

A PROTESTANT WHO KNOWS.

Dec. 24.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

THE annual rifle meeting of the B. V. R. Corps commenced at Coorla and Poona yesterday. The following scores were made at Coorla:—

MATCH I.—Bombay Drill Competition 200, 500, and 700 yards; seven rounds at each distance.

Co.					Total.
B	Sergt. Keess	23	22	20	65
D	Sergt. Boylett	21	21	20	62
...	Col. Sergt. Jeffries	21	22	19	62
D	Vol. W. Stephens	22	19	20	61
E	Vol. Whitehead	19	23	19	61
B	Capt. Brown	19	22	19	60
D	Vol. Fido	20	18	21	59
B	Vol. Hall	22	20	17	59
E	Vol. Stacey	19	20	19	58
B	Lce.-Corpl. English	20	21	17	58
A	Sergt. Devlin	17	22	17	56
C	Sergt. McCloughin	19	21	15	55
D	Vol. Watkins	16	22	15	53
C	Lt. Chart	20	19	11	50
F	Corpl. Fairbairn	22	22	6	50
...	Major Wyer	17	15	16	48
C	Vol. Coxen	20	16	12	48
D	Sergt. Parrott	22	17	0	39
C	Vol. Thom	4	11	6	21
B	Vol. Baker	5	10	0	15
C	Lce.-Corpl. Roberts	7	4	[illegible]	13
D	Vol. Burke		retired		

MATCH II.—All comers; 200, 500, and 600 yards seven rounds at each distance.

Co.					Total.
E	Vol. Stacey	19	25	24	68
E	Corpl. Da Cruz, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol.	24	20	20	[illegible]
C	Sergt. Keess	21	25	27	[illegible]
A	Sergt. Devlin	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	Vol. Hall	21	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	Sergt. Boylett	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H	Sergt. Marshood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Sergt. McCloughin	22	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	Lce.-Corpl. English	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	Col. Sergt. Jeffries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Lt. Chart	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	Vol. Watkins	18	18	13	48

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

The Government requests the press to contradict the statement made by the *Times of India*, to the effect that the Viceroy has resolved immediately to disestablish the English Church in India. The circumstances which have probably given rise to the rumour are as follows:—For some years past questions have been annually put in the House of Commons to the Government at home on the subject of payments made on account of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India, and in consequence communications have been made by the Secretary of State to the Government of India which necessitate a consideration of the question how far the obligations of the State extend in regard to the provision of spiritual ministrations for Europeans in India, and especially its own employés. Considerable differences of opinion upon the point were found to exist, and no conclusion has been come to. In fact, the matter has not yet gone beyond the discussion of general principles, and until these principles are settled by Her Majesty's Government no question affecting the amount of the existing grant can come before the Government of India for practical consideration.

THE ILBERT BILL SETTLEMENT.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 26.

The telegrams published in the local papers regarding the Ilbert Bill settlement have caused great alarm in the minds of the native public. The settlement is considered worse than the present law. A public meeting will be held, and a memorial will follow.

ROYAL EXCURSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 25.

Last Wednesday King Theebaw and his Queen visited Sagine in a Burmese steamer, returning to the palace the same evening. The steamer was gorgeously got up, and was accompanied by the whole Burmese fleet. Everything passed off satisfactorily. King Theebaw was distinctly seen from a British steamer, and is said to have gazed intently at the British ensign, which he saw for the first time. About 7,000 Burmese soldiers were on parade. They were civil in demeanour to foreigners, allowing them to pass through their ranks without insult or interference.

THE RANGOON RECORDER'S COURT.

Mr. Jardine, Judicial Commissioner, sits as Recorder for hearing criminal appeals and urgent business during the absence of Mr. Allen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Lord Kimberley, in reply to the memorial of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, states that the Government are fully alive to the importance of railway extension in India, and propose to refer the question to a Select Committee next session.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN TONGKING.

PARIS, DEC. 24.

The French papers this morning express great exultation over the victory at Sontay.

They generally deprecate mediation, and recommend that hostilities shall be continued until the Delta is cleared of the enemy.

THE FORTIFICATION OF SUAKIM.

CAIRO, DEC. 25.

The fortification of Suakim has been completed.

The Egyptian troops made a successful reconnaissance towards Sinkat yesterday, capturing a quantity of cattle.

ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Mr. Horace G. Walpole has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary for India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here on the morning of the 23rd.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ghoorka arrived here on the evening of the 23rd.

ADEN, DEC. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the morning of the 25th inst.

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Suez, stating that the Gwalior, with the outward English mails, left there for Bombay at midnight on Sunday, having been blocked in the Canal.

The Bombay mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi on Monday.

THE unfortunate young Rajah of Kolhapore, who had been for some time past at Ahmednuggur, died there on Christmas Day. His death was so sudden that a *post-mortem* examination was held, the result of which, a correspondent, writing on the same day, informs us, "has not yet transpired."

THE date of the annual Volunteer Fancy Dress Ball, originally advertised for the 25th January, has been changed to the 18th January.

THE Town Council yesterday considered the income side of the Municipal Budget. The Municipal Commissioner had fixed the consolidated rate levied from house-owners at 8 per cent., and estimated the income from this source at Rs. 11,10,000, including the contributions made by Government and the Port Trust. Dr. Blane proposed that the poor tenants who pay a rental of less than Rs. 10 per month should be exempted from the consolidated rate, and that it should be levied at 9 per cent from those who pay more than Rs. 210 per month rent to the landlords. Mr. Sayani pointed out that the proposition was illegal, inasmuch as the law did not allow them to exempt any one from the consolidated rate. Dr. Blanc then withdrew his proposition, and Mr. Sayani proposed that the rate should be fixed at 8 per cent., and the amount passed at the figure mentioned in the budget, namely, Rs. 11,10,000. Colonel Merewether proposed an amendment to the effect that the rate should be fixed at 10 per cent., as it was desirable to have a balance in hand to meet the requirements on account of new works which had yet to be considered. Dr. Blanc seconded the amendment. Mr. Geary demurred to additional taxation unless it were shown to be required for specific works not included in the Municipal Commissioner's list of new works. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Khote, and other members of the Council strongly opposed any raising of the rate. Ultimately, Colonel Merewether withdrew his proposition, and Mr. Sayani's motion sanctioning the amount fixed in the budget was carried.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE and Mr. J. B. Lyall, the Resident, arrived at Bangalore on Friday last.

THE *Statesman* is glad to hear that the Maharajah of Jeypore has subscribed a sum of Rs. 500 to the funds of the Little Sister's Home for Aged Women, and holds up his example as one which might well be followed by other native princes.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM and suite arrived at Calcutta on Saturday afternoon. A guard-of-honour of Native Infantry was drawn up at Howrah, and His Highness was received by Mr. Durand, Colonel Henderson, and an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy's staff. A large crowd assembled at the station, including many Mahomedans.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces for a very brief period on his way to Calcutta.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—The new Judge, Mr. Walker, has arrived, and intends to live at the Shaibagh, instead of the Budda, where Mr. Philpotts died. If a scholarship is to be founded in honour of the late Judge, it would be well to connect it with the First B. A. class which will soon be added to the local college. Beyond this standard provincial colleges need not aspire; nor could they without a great increase of expenditure. The Matriculation results of this centre don't agree with the expectations of the teachers who have had daily experience of the boys' abilities.

THE Government of India have communicated to the Madras Government a despatch received from the Secretary of State, intimating that Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, ex-M. P. for Derby, and whose name is so well known for the great interest he has evinced in the welfare of the maritime and fishing classes in England, intends to visit the coasts of India with the view of ascertaining whether it is practicable to establish an export trade with Europe of any kinds of Indian sea fish. The Madras Government has been requested, as desired by the Secretary of State, to afford Mr. Plimsoll facilities for the prosecution of his inquiries upon this subject.

THE case of Shamul Doss Khettry *vs.* the Queen Insurance Company, which has just been tried in the Calcutta High Court, has some interest for the public as dealing with life insurance. An Armenian named T. M. Balthazar obtained a policy of life insurance from the Queen Insurance Company, which he assigned to one Ramkissen for Rs. 160; in June, 1880, the latter further assigned the policy to the plaintiff for Rs. 500. On the death of Balthazar, the Queen Insurance Company refused to pay the amount due on the policy, on the ground of fraud, asserting that Balthazar, when the policy was obtained, had stated he was a temperate man, whereas they believed he was at the time a confirmed drunkard. We give to-day Mr. Justice Pigot's judgment. On the main point at issue, his lordship found that in concealing the fact of his intemperate habits, Balthazar was guilty of misstatement and of concealment within the terms of the policy, so as to render the policy void. A claim for refund of the premia paid was disallowed, his lordship pronouncing a decree for the defendant company, with costs.

THE news of the defeat of the Ameer of Kabul's levies in the neighbourhood of the Kurram Valley has, the Allahabad paper hears, been fully confirmed. "The Mongols laid an ambuscade and utterly routed the force which had been sent to coerce them. Mirokh Shah, once a political prisoner in India, who was acting as the representative of the Ameer's authority, was killed in the fight. No further attempt has yet been made to reduce the Mongols to submission, but it is understood that the Ameer means to reinforce the local garrisons with a view to enforcing his authority." Ayub Khan, the same paper hears, was to have left Teheran for Meshed with a large body of armed retainers on the 21st instant, but news of his actual departure has not yet reached India. Hashim Khan with his followers is stated to be waiting for him at Meshed, and unless the English Foreign Office bring great pressure to bear upon the Persian authorities, it seems almost a matter of absolute certainty that Ayub will re-enter Afghanistan and make either for Maimana or Herat.

IT is stated that as regards medical administration, Cherat is to be considered as a hill station, on the same footing as Murree, Landour, and Darjeeling: the officer in medical charge being appointed by the Surgeon-General at Simla. The appointment can only be for a season and not for a year, as in the other cases, as there are no troops at Cherat in the winter. Surgeon-Major J. Norman Davis, at present in charge of the Station Hospital at Shahjehanpur, has been offered Cherat for next season.

REFERRING to the Suez Canal agreement, the writer of the *Pall Mall's* "City Notes" says:—"A rather virulent opposition seems to be gathering against the agreement. M. de Lesseps's French shareholders do not take kindly to it, and some go so far as to send him contributions of dynamite; others flood him with letters accusing him of having betrayed and sold them to the English, and call him 'coquin' and 'fripon.' There is a growing belief that the Paris shareholders will prevent the ratification of the arrangement. In the north of England the agreement is condemned by the shipowners of the Tyne; and, as if to add to all these troubles, the Egyptian Government notifies the Suez Canal Company that no change can be made in the *status quo* without its permission."

A NAVAL correspondent writes as follows in *Truth*:—"During the late operations against Tamatave by the French East Indian Squadron the greatest terror was produced upon the Hovas by the use of the electric light, two of the French squadron being so fitted. As yet none of the ships of the British East Indian Squadron has the electric light. I have no doubt, however, that, upon inquiry, you will find that they are supplied with the proper number of tallow candles, night-lights, tomahawks, and boarding-pikes."

MR. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN left England on Nov. 30 for the purpose of discovering the best route for the projected railway between China and Burmah. His course will be directed in the first instance to Hongkong. Mr. Colquhoun will be accompanied by Mr. J. G. Scott.

IT is stated that the £1,000 offered by the French Government as compensation to the missionary, Mr. Shaw, has been paid over by the French authorities. The money was not pressed for by Lord Granville, but was offered, by the French Government through the British Government to Mr. Shaw.

As the electric lighting of the Indian troopship Malabar has proved successful, the Admiralty have entered into a contract with the Edison Company for lighting the troopships Euphrates, Serapis, Jumna, and Crocodile.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Gibraltar, the Government is about to perform what, in connection with Gibraltar, looks very like an act of "happy despatch." It is said to have given its approval to a scheme for cutting a canal through the Gibraltar isthmus. "If," says the telegram in question, "the project is attempted, the water-supply on which Gibraltar depends, and which cannot be replaced, will be cut off." After this it was scarcely necessary to add that "the whole question is a most serious one."

THE following letter has been received by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts from the Reverend James Coles, missionary at Tamatave, dated the 26th of October:—"Our position in Tamatave is just the same as it was three months ago. Neither the Malagasy nor the French have done anything but remain entrenched almost in sight of each other. During the past week two Malagasy came into town from the Hova camp, bringing despatches. We do not know what these were about. During the past month the French soldiers, requiring material to make shelters near the fort, carried away the roof of our church at Hatte Point. On my calling on the captain and telling him that the property belonged to the society, he apologized, and said that had he known whose property it was it should not have been destroyed. He was told it was a Hova church, under Mr. Shaw; and in that case, he said, it belonged to France, and he made use of it accordingly. But now he would have it replaced as it was before. This has been done. I have just heard that the admiral has sent out a party of officers to the Hova camp."

MR. VANDERBILT, the American millionaire, is said to have given the painter Meissonier a commission for a picture upon a military subject, the price to be £40,000. The size of the work is to be 18 ft. by 12 ft.

IT is understood that a scientific expedition, sanctioned by the Geographical Society and under the command of Mr. Wilfrid Powell, is about to leave England for the purpose of exploring New Guinea. The funds will be provided from private sources; but Lord Derby will be asked to lend his countenance to the enterprise.

IN view of an Anarchist manifestation announced for eleven o'clock on Decr. 7, on the Place de la Bourse, Paris, measures were taken by the authorities to prevent any assemblage or demonstration. A number of policemen were stationed in the basement of the Bourse, and a company of the Republican Guard occupied the interior of the building, the approaches to which were carefully watched. Most of the morning's Intransigeant papers advised the abandonment of the manifestation. Up to 1 o'clock the Place de la Bourse had preserved its usual aspect. No assemblage or demonstration of any kind had been attempted.

"MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD has been the guest of Mr. Barnum in Connecticut." It is somewhat surprising that we have no intimation by telegraph from Mr. Barnum's Indian agent on this important matter.

IN the course of an article in the *Fortnightly Review* for this month, Mr. Broadley tells a characteristic story of the Sultan being found during "the acute stage of a political crisis, immersed in State papers. His Majesty was correcting the rules and regulations for the *café chantants* of some obscure town on the banks of the Bosphorus."

A CASE of cremation is reported from Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire, as having recently taken place.

THE individual who succeeded to the horrible functions of the late executioner Marwood has, it appears, been making sorry work of a culprit at Liverpool. The doomed man had, we learn, not only one *minute* of agony after the bolt was drawn, but it now is added his agony was prolonged beforehand. Binns is said to have waited four minutes for the governor's signal, and "had to step behind the man twice as he was fainting." The whole episode is revolting in the last degree, and makes for an impression that we shall never obtain a capable functionary for carrying out the last offices of the law's behest. Of course, if culprits were absolutely quiescent at the moment of their execution, the work would be easy enough. But as long as nature prompts a man to object to being hung, it seems probable that one blundering scene after another will have to be recorded.

A LIVERPOOL paper records the elopement of a young lady of nineteen, "highly accomplished and of great personal attractions," the daughter of "a gentleman yeoman" on the Yorkshire wolds, with one of her father's farm servants, a young Irishman named Tim McGuinness, described as "a somewhat rough, lumpy-looking fellow of a little more than twenty years." It was discovered that the couple had gone off together, and taken railway tickets for Liverpool. To this city they were promptly followed by the lady's father and brother. Detectives traced the runaways to a hotel in Dale street, where "their relations had been perfectly decorous." The father and brother went to the hotel, and, the report says, "a terrible scene followed. The lady burst into tears and became hysterical. The Irishman was defiant. The enraged brother brought a horsewhip with him, and was commencing to belabour the fellow who had run off with his sister, when the detectives interposed. It seemed that the runaways were to have been married by special licence at a Roman Catholic church on Monday had not the father and brother so unexpectedly appeared upon the scene. The upshot of the affair at present is that the lady has been taken back to her home by her father and brother. The Irishman was left behind. But he need not despair. The last words of his lady-love, as she was being taken away from him were, 'Keep your spirits up, Tim; I'll have you yet. I could not live without you.'"

AN application was made on December 6 for a new trial of the Bournemouth breach of promise action, in which a Mrs. Miller obtained £2,300 damages against a builder named Joy. Mr. Justice Day saw no reason for disturbing the verdict, and said that as the defendant had made a wanton and cruel defence by attacking the character of the plaintiff after making a promise of marriage with a full knowledge of her antecedents, it was not surprising that the jury should have given the verdict they did. Mr. Justice Smith concurred, and a new trial was refused with costs, but execution was stayed pending an appeal.

THE reason, it appears why Mr. Goschen could not accept the Speakership of the House of Commons is his shortness of sight. *Apropos*, it may be noted that *Truth* for this week urges the institution of a Deputy Speaker.

THE experiments with the new rifle which it is proposed to put in the hands of the regular troops in place of the Martini-Henry are now completed. The tests have been carried out at the principal military stations with, it is understood, equally satisfactory results to those obtained in the proof practices; and though the new weapon is a little heavier (about six ounces) than the Martini-Henry, it is claimed for it that it possesses advantages over the numerous patterns of rifles used by Continental armies; its muzzle velocity being 1,570 feet per second, while its penetrative power is shown in the fact that a bullet from it will pierce a ½-inch iron plate at 200 yards. Among other advantages of the new rifle—the breech action of which is the same in principle as the Martini-Henry—are these: "To prevent the inconvenience experienced in holding the rifle when the barrel is heated by long-sustained or rapid firing, a hand-guard is fitted to it. The leaf of the back-sight graduated and marked on the left side in ranges is from 500 to 1,500 yards. The long lines on the right side divide these ranges into half-hundreds, and the short lines into quarters; so that there is a line for every twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five yards between the hundreds from 500 and upwards. A wind-gauge is attached to a slide, and moves in either direction. A back-sight for long range is fixed to the whole of the experimental barrels, and a long-range fore-sight from 1,000 to 2,000 yards is issued with each rifle, secured to the upper band by a spring. Two quick-loaders, each holding six cartridges, are also issued with the rifle, which when required for use are hung on the side of the body of the action. This quick-loader is acted upon by a zigzag spring, which always presses one cartridge to the opening in a convenient position for the soldier to load by the pressure of the spring forcing the bullet up the inclined plane." The present service weapon, the Martini-Henry, was adopted for the Army in 1869.

A MEETING of the Anti-Mormon League, formed for the purpose of opposing the spread of Mormonism in England, was held recently at Phœnix Chambers, John-street, Adelphi. The Rev. J. Dawson, who presided, said that the Prime Minister had been asked to interfere with the doings of Mormon missionaries over there, and Mr. Gladstone's Secretary had replied as follows:—"Sir—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your communication relating to the practice of the Mormons to carry of young persons to Salt Lake City; and I am to say that he fears it is not a matter in which he can interfere. He presumes that the 'young persons' go voluntarily. He begs that you will accept his best thanks for your kind wishes.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. W. Hamilton."

ACCORDING to the London "Society" papers, the appointment of the Duke of Edinburgh to the command of the Channel Squadron has caused much surprise, as Admiral Dowell's term was not to expire till April next. *Truth* says that the appointment has not been received with satisfaction in the service, and adds:—

> "In order to make a place for the Duke, the Admiralty have cut short Admiral Dowell's term of command by the ingenious device of appointing him to the China station, and have thereby acted very unfairly towards all the unemployed Admirals, who are naturally disappointed and disgusted at such jobbery, which deprives them of chances which they were justified in expecting. There is a very general and decidedly increasing objection in the constituencies to the custom of appointing Royal personages, who are already well provided for by the country, to lucrative posts in the Army and Navy, as all those good things ought to be kept for officers who have worked hard, and who have seen service. The Duke of Edinburgh has only recently given up one of the prizes of the Navy, and now we find him nominated to another."

MILITARY NEWS.

A PARADE of all the troops forming the camp of exercise at Meean Meer took place on Friday for inspection by Lieutenant-General Hume, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division.

COL. SIR CHAS. M. MACGREGOR, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Quartermaster-General, is gazetted to a good-service pension. The following is the official record of Col. (local Major-General) MacGregor's war services:—

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58-59.—Actions of Narnaul, Gangari, Pattiali, and Mainpuri; siege and capture of Lucknow; operations in Oudh; actions of Barra, Nawabganj, Daribad and Bhamorighat (wounded); passage of the Gogra; actions of Vaziragaon, Machligaon, Kamdakot, Maharajpore (wounded), Serwaghat (wounded), and Pachgaon. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 31st January, 1859. Medal with clasp. China War, 1860.—Action of Sinho (twice wounded); surrender of Pekin. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 4th November, 1860. Medal with clasp. Brevet of Major. Bhootan Campaign, 1864-66.—Actions of Dalimkot (wounded), Chamorchi, Bala (wounded), and Nagola. Mentioned in Despatches. Medal with clasp. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68.—Action of Aragi; capture of Magdala. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 30th June, 1868. Medal. Afghan War, 1878-79-80.—Operations in the Bazaar and Jellalabad Valleys; action of Charasiab; capture of Kabul; operations round Kabul; recovery of guns near Kila Kazi. In command of 3rd Infantry Brigade on the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, and in the battle of 1st September. In command of the Murree Field Force in the operations against the Murrees. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 7th November, 1879, 1st January, 4th May, and 3rd December, 1880. Medal with three clasps and Bronze Star; C.B., K.C.B.

MAJOR J. KEITH officiates as D.A.A.G., R.A., pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Minto Elliot; and Captain R. H. S. Baker, R.A., officiates for Major Keith as D. A. A. G., R.A.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain W. S. D. Liardet, first battalion, and Captain J. G. Anderson, second battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

THE following postings have been made:—Captain S. Apthorp and Lieutenant J. C. Sutherland, Border Regiment; Lieutenant J. A. H. Walford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. K. Huddart, Leinster Regiment—to the first battalions of their regiments. Lieutenant A. H. Thomas, East Surrey Regiment, and Captain G. H. Ovens and Lieutenant S. Mitchell, Border Regiment, to the second battalions.

THE following officers of the Army Veterinary Department will proceed to England on completion of a tour of Indian service:—First-class Veterinary Surgeons J. Skoulding, F. Plomley, A. E. Queripel, and J. Burton; Veterinary Surgeons G. F. Davis, S. Gillespie, A. C. Webb, and A. Bostock. The following Veterinary Surgeons will relieve the above officers:—First-class Veterinary Surgeons C. Ewing, J. W. Evans, J. Matthews, and E. H. Hazleton; Veterinary Surgeons L. J. Bleakinsop, R. W. Raymond, T. Pottinger, and J. T. Twiss.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper:—At his annual inspection of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers on the 15th instant, Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K. C. B., was apprised of claims on account of the depreciation of the value of the rupee by some of the men of the battalion, who pointed out to the Major General that whereas the present value of the rupee was 1s. 7½d., this year it was charged to them as pay for 1s. 10½d., and that each rank, from private upwards, was receiving 'seven weeks' pay a year less than at home or anywhere else in the British Empire out of India. Sir Charles was pleased to forward the complaints to the Commander-in-Chief, and to call the attention of His Excellency to them, and those of a similar nature made last year, when the value of the rupee was 1s. 8d. The result is to be communicated to the men.

ACCORDING to the "Annual General Return of the Army for 1882," just published by the War Office, the condition of the service has, in some respects, changed very much for the better, whilst in others it leaves much to be desired. The desertions from the different regiments have decreased in the last ten years from 5,861 to 4,145; and in 1882 there were no less than 2,481 fewer courts-martial than in 1881. The number of men wearing good-conduct badges at the end of 1882 was 49,203, being an increase of 4,402 during the previous twelve months. On the other hand, the average strength of the Army has slowly but surely fallen off, and out of 45,336 men who presented themselves for enlistment in 1882, it was only possible to accept the services of 33,555.

THE REASONS FOR THE FINAL COMPROMISE ON THE ILBERT BILL.

THE following is a *résumé*, which may be accepted as authentic, of the reasons which influenced the Government of India in determining upon the further modifications of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, announced a few days since:—

The principle of the Criminal Procedure Bill, founded upon the policy embodied in the 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, and in the Queen's Proclamation, was the removal, as far as existing circumstances would permit, of the distinction drawn by the Act of 1872 between European and Native Magistrates in regard to their power of trying European British subjects. The Bill, as originally drawn, did not give this power to all Magistrates, it gave it absolutely to Sessions Judges and District Magistrates only, but it empowered Local Governments in their discretion to extend the power to Magistrates of certain defined categories. As Sir S. Bayley said in the debate of the 9th March "the main and important object," the "substantive principle" of the Bill, was to confer the jurisdiction over European British subjects on Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, the other provisions were "permissive," and constituted "an adjunct to the main principle of the Bill, a fringe or margin as it were, and intended only to meet special cases, which the Local Government might otherwise be at a loss to provide for without serious inconvenience." When the Bill thus framed was referred to Local Governments, none of them, except that of the Punjab, expressed any desire to possess the discretionary authority with which the Bill originally proposed to invest them, and the Government consequently determined to withdraw it, and also to give increased facilities for the transfer of cases from one Court to another in the manner recommended by Sir C. Turner.

The Anglo-Indian Defence Association and their supporters throughout the country rejected these modifications. They continued to demand the withdrawal of the Bill, and insisted upon the maintenance of the disqualification of all Native Magistrates in the Mofussil to try European British subjects on criminal charges; they claimed it as an inalienable right of an Englishman that he should be tried by one of his own countrymen.

But when the Government reached Calcutta they received an intimation that the Association would, after all, accept a compromise on the following basis:—Sections 443, 444, 445, of the present Code of Criminal Procedure to be repealed, thus removing all disqualification of Native Magistrates from the face of the Statute, but every European British subject brought before a Native Magistrate on a criminal charge to have a right to demand to have his case transferred to a European Magistrate. It appeared to the majority of the Government that this so-called compromise would really reduce the Bill to a sham, insomuch as what it seemed to give with one hand it really took away with the other; the proposal was, therefore, rejected. Efforts were, however, still made by persons anxious to put a stop to the mischievous agitation which was going on to bring about some understanding between the Government and their opponents, and it was ultimately agreed that, in addition to the modifications of the Bill announced by the Viceroy on the 7th December in the Legislative Council, the Government would agree in Select Committee to a farther amendment whereby a right should be given to European British subjects to claim trial by jury, such as is provided for in Sections 451* of the Criminal Procedure Code, subject to the following conditions:—

1. No distinction to be made between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges.
2. Powers of District Magistrates under Section 446† of the Code to be extended to imprisonment for six months, or to a fine of Rs. 2,000, or both.

In accepting this arrangement the opponents of the Bill abandoned entirely their demand for its withdrawal and also their claim of right on behalf of Englishmen in India to be tried by one of their own countrymen, and they admitted the principle that no distinction was to be made in any respect between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges in regard to the trial of European British subjects. They obtained for European British subjects a right to have a jury in all serious cases if they chose to ask for it; that is to say, they gave up that for which they had been contending for eight months in return for the security of a jury trial in all districts instead of, as at present, in certain districts only, of the country.

Now let us look at this matter as it affects the Natives. They have secured a solemn reaffirmation of the policy of 1833 and 1857; Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges will be henceforth placed on a footing of perfect equality with European Magistrates and Judges of the same rank. The powers of District Magistrates (both European and Native) for the punishment of European British subjects will be doubled. These are clear and important gains, especially inasmuch as they give a fresh and emphatic sanction after violent controversy to the principle of equality of employment and of function between Natives and Europeans. On the other hand, it may be objected that the European obtains a more extended right than the Native to trial by jury. But in answer to this objection it may be said, first, that trial by jury is an especially English institution greatly valued by Englishmen, and bound up with their historical recollection, a right which they have always enjoyed at home, and which they may reasonably wish to retain in this country. This argument applies with special force to the case of working men coming out from England and unable to provide themselves with all the means of defence at the disposal of the rich. They are an increasing class, having claims on the consideration of the Government far stronger than those of the planters or traders who are much better able to take care of themselves. Again it must be borne in mind that the concession now made gives the European British subject nothing in their district into which the jury system has been introduced, and that it is in the power of every Local Government, by extending that system where it thinks that it can be wisely done, to remove, without any farther legislation all distinction between the European and Native in this respect. Many persons of experience are no doubt averse from a general adoption of the jury system in India. The Goverment has not sufficient information before it to pronounce a definite opinion upon the subject, but just in proportion as the system is extended, the privilege, if it is to be so called, now secured to the European will be given to the Native also without any resort to legislation.

There is another matter which is worthy of consideration from a native point of view. If the Bill had passed without the amendment now proposed, although it would have placed European and Native Judges on a footing of legal equality, there can be no doubt that Local Governments would have abstained as much and as long as possible from sending Native Judicial Officers to districts where non-official Europeans were numerous, and thus Natives would have been practically excluded from some of the best stations in India. Under the present amendment there will be no excuse for such proceedings, and Natives will be able to get their full share of all the advantages of the service.

Further it is important to remember that under the law as it now stands (Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 307)‡ the verdict of a jury is not final and conclusive; and if the judge disagrees with that verdict, he can submit the case to the High Court, who can, if they think fit, set it aside even in a case of acquittal. It is true that if a Session Judge tries a case with assessors (and he must have either a jury or assessors), he can disregard the opinion of his assessors without sending the case to the High Court. But a European has a right to ask for mixed assessors as much as for a mixed jury; and if a Native Sessions Judge were to set aside the opinion of the majority of his assessors in a European case, there would be serious risk of the matter being taken up as a race question and of its causing much mischievous excitement.

One more consideration may be alluded to. There can be little or no doubt that if the Bill had been opposed up to the end by the Anglo-Indian party, great efforts would have been made upon a change of Government at home, to get the measure repealed. The course which the present Government took about the Vernacular Press Act would have afforded a precedent, and though it may not be very likely that a Conservative Government would have ventured to repeal such a Bill as this, it is far from impossible that they might have done so. All danger of that kind is now removed.

In conclusion, the case may be summed up thus. The question which the Government had to consider was whether it was better to admit this farther amendment and thereby put an end to a mischievous agitation or to refuse all modifications of the Criminal Procedure Bill beyond those announced by the Viceroy on his arrival at Calcutta. There was no doubt much to be said for the adoption of the latter course, but the grave evils of a prolonged agitation, carried on after the Bill was passed, and making every European case tried before a Native Judge and Magistrate the occasion of an outburst of race antagonism, induced the majority of the Members of the Executive Council to think that, provided the principle of the Bill was firmly maintained and Native and European Sessions Judges and District Magistrates were placed on a footing of perfect equality, the immediate concession to Europeans of a jury trial in serious cases in districts in which the jury system has not yet been generally established was a security which might fairly be granted to persons who have been accustomed to enjoy it at home, and who have been brought up to set the highest value upon it.

THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE.

COMMENTING on the settlement of the Ilbert Bill controversy, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"The Defence Association and the great body of Europeans whose interests that Association has so vigorously and ably advocated, are to be congratulated on a result which satisfactorily guarantees every one of the points on which they have insisted. There has never, as we have throughout maintained, been any desire on the part of the reasonable opponents of the measure either to trample on native feeling, or to place British ascendancy in a position of insolent high-handedness; still less to secure for their countrymen any immunity from fair and searching trial and just punishment of offences. There may be natures so constituted as to rejoice in legalised oppression, in sanctioned lawlessness, in tyrannous arrangements by which one race or one section of the community is enabled to violate the rules of justice and fair play at the expense of less favoured, less powerful, less determined classes. The English in India desire to live on terms of kindliness with the race among whom their lot is cast. They desire no immunity for those who infringe the laws of the land; they desire no unfair advantage over others in the procedure by which the liability of such persons as are accused of infringements of the law is to be ascertained. But they feel that their circumstances are special, that their situation in the country is not without its own peculiar dangers, and that the safeguards for a fair and impartial trial, for which the English race has, ever since it had a history of its own, exhibited a peculiar affection, ought not to be taken from them, except for some grave necessity and with an adequate provision of counterbalancing precautions. . . . The condition of public feeling during the last few weeks in the capital city has been of a nature which no Government could with decent regard to constitutional rights, or the maintenance of public tranquillity, venture to disregard. Happily we have been spared the disgrace of any disorder; but it was no secret that those best informed were in great apprehension that the moderation and self constraint of the leaders of the movement would be insufficient to curb the impatient spirits whose opinions they were endeavouring to formulate and whose wishes they were endeavouring to enforce. We have now, happily, no other task but to congratulate the Government and the country on the conclusion of a dispute in which good-will, right feeling, and public decorum were daily more and more endangered and impaired."

In another article on the subject, the *Pioneer* says:—"Without lending a credulous ear to the stories which have been abroad of armed bands of mofussilites coming down like bushrangers and 'bailing up' the metropolis, there is very little doubt that things were approaching to that unhappy condition prophecied nearly a year ago by Mr. Branson in the Town Hall when he said: 'I fear lest this legislation provoke reprisals, and reprisals provoke fresh legislation, until fresh bloodshed and ruin may fall on this unfortunate land.' Happily, all sinister possibilities have now been completely and at once removed. The Defence Association have gained for their countrymen in India terms which probably exceed common anticipation, and which by far the greater part of them will very gladly accept, and, having achieved this, they have been wise enough to rest satisfied. If there should turn out to be an obdurate minority which still insists on the total abandonment of the measure, it will stand clearly apart from the European community at large, and will no longer possess the influence to make its opinions felt, or to prolong the controversy. But the terms of the arrangement constitute so full a concession that we hope the most violent of the opposition will be convinced that more is not to be looked for, and that the agreement arrived at, in the words of the Association, 'affords a completely satisfactory settlement of the vital question at issue.'"

The *Englishman* says:—"Certain publicists in India have expended an altogether unnecessarily large amount of energy in analysing the details of an imagined Option clause which has never taken a more definite form than it assumed in the brains of the irresponsible persons who first conceived it. The Defence Association adopted the better course of quietly adhering to the position which in the first instance it assumed. It took up its ground on the broad principle that any alteration of the law which should give a native magistrate the power of convicting an accused Englishman would be an infringement of the rights which are at present justifiably possessed by the European." Further on the *Englishman* says:—"It was for Lord Ripon and his advisers to find a method of so modifying their proposed measure, in the event of their persisting in proceeding with it, as to escape the necessity of infringing the great principle for the maintenance of which the English community in India are prepared to struggle to the bitter end. The change in the situation which is indicated by the publication of the *concordat* proves the soundness of the policy which has been pursued by the Defence Association. It has left the officials at Government House to perform the difficult task of getting out of an untenable position in such a manner as would coincide with their own notions as to what constitutes their personal dignity. The result is the offer of a jury arrangement, which in principle fully meets the British demands."

THE *Pioneer* points out that the statement made by the *Englishman*, that the initiation of the negotiations with regard to the compromise lay with the Government, is absolutely incorrect, and expresses its astonishment that it should have been made, as the Calcutta paper, as the mouthpiece of the Defence Association, ought to know the facts of the case. According to the *Pioneer* the facts are these:—"A day or two after the Viceroy had announced that the Bill would be sent into Select Committee on January the 4th, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, a member of the Legislative Council, proposed to the members of the Executive Council, the Option clause as a solution which he knew would be acceptable to the Defence Association, and in the strongest terms urged the expedience of the compromise. Mr. Evans's proposal was considered by the Executive Council and rejected. Negotiations were then entered into without prejudice between Mr. Evans and Sir Auckland Colvin. These were brought to a successful issue on Friday last, when Mr. Evans, on behalf of the Defence Association, endorsed the so-called 'concordat.' It will thus be seen that the initiation of the negotiations was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, and whether thoughout he was, or was not, acting on behalf of the Defence Association, is a matter which they may settle between them."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* professes to give an explanation of some of the causes which led up to the compromise. His explanation, however, differs materially from that given in the leader columns of the *Pioneer*, being identical with the statements of the *Englishman*. This circumstance is doubtless attributable to the fact that the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer's* correspondent obtained their inspiration from the same source. The correspondent's version of the story is as follows:—"When all the members of the Government had assembled in Calcutta there was naturally much serious discussion over the *impasse* which seemed threatening, and various proposals were, I believe, made with a view to effect a settlement of what has become a public danger and a private nuisance. Moderate counsels prevailed and it was tacitly decided that efforts should be made to effect some arrangement with the opposition which would satisfy all reasonable men. The Financial Member stood in the enviable position of being the only member of the Executive Council whose hands were free: as the latest appointed councillor he had not become involved in the meshes of the net of political controversy which enveloped his colleagues, and he brought no prejudices to bear upon the subject-matter involved in dispute. To Sir Auckland Colvin accordingly was entrusted, informally it is true, the task of finding upon what basis an arrangement was possible, and how expeditiously it could be carried out. The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, whose views were well-known both in and out of Council, was thereafter in frequent consultation with Sir Auckland Colvin, touch being kept with the opposition on the one hand and with the Government on the other. The result was a scheme to extend the right of trial by jury in the direction which the telegraph has already made you acquainted with, and the matter in dispute soon reduced itself to comparatively small limits. The Finance Minister, considering this further modification as one that offered the best solution of the question, and learning from Mr. Evans that it would be acceptable to the opposition, pressed it with characteristic emphasis and energy upon his colleagues in Council. The modification was accepted, and the Secretary of State being graciously pleased to express his approval, the *concordat* was drawn up, and yesterday evening a meeting of 15 of the Council of the Defence Association formally accepted the agreement, the details of which you are in possession of. The rumour of a possible settlement was at first discredited by those outside the pale of the Defence Council; but now the truth is known, and I am inclined to think it is hailed with almost general satisfaction by those who have found themselves 'in opposition.' It is too soon to calculate upon the effect which the arrangement will produce alike upon English and Indian opinion; but the relief from tension, as I have said, is very great, and we really feel that a solution of our difficulties has at last been given."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The exaggerated opposition which became the fashion at Calcutta went altogether too far; and issues were raised which were quite beyond the question. Directly the Government abandoned its original principles—and this was done when it consented to the modification described by Lord Northbrook—we looked on the Ilbert Bill as deprived of its most objectionable and dangerous features. The wisest plan would have been to withdraw it; but as the Government, to save its *amour propre*, was ill-advised enough to persist in passing some kind of Ilbert Bill, the rest was a only question of compromise. The correctness of these views, which in some quarters were regarded somewhat unfavourably, is now being proved. In Upper India, the weight of European opinion has been in favour of a compromise, and this opinion has been arrived at without the assistance of the Defence Association. And now the Defence Association itself has been induced to regard the matter in the same light; and, as we say, it is satisfactory to think that the prolonged agitation can be brought speedily to an end. As regards what the Honorary Secretary of the Defence Association grandiloquently describes as a *concordat* it is clearly a compromise. Native Civilians, who attain the position of District Magistrates, and we presume Sessions Judges, will be allowed to try Europeans. This represents the concession made by the Defence Association. The Government is willing to concede a jury that palladium of English liberties.

THE *Indian Daily News* concludes an article on the compromise as follows:—We may be asked why the withdrawal of the Bill was not insisted upon; and to that question we can only reply that it would have been something worse than folly, and something not far short of a crime, to have thrown away an opportunity for putting an end to a conflict which had produced enormous mischief, and which, if it had continued, must have had results still more deplorable. There was, therefore, wisdom on both sides in not pushing matters to extremities. The public, when their minds become calm, will see that the Government short of withdrawing the Bill, has done everything that could be expected of it to put an end to a state of things, of the danger of which it needed not to be convinced. At the same time, the public have on their part shown that they have no desire to remain in opposition, and that they were willing, for the sake of India and for the sake of tranquillity, to accept a proposal, which provided what in their opinion was an adequate security against dangers, the character of which is amply testified to not only by such witnesses as Lord Northbrook and Sir Steuart Bayley, but by the whole official literature dealing with the administration of the criminal law in this country. And we are sure that when the compromise now come to is understood, the European community will see that they have no reason to be dissatisfied with the consideration shown to that contention on their part which will make the year 1883 memorable in the annals of India. Nothing now remains but for each party to loyally abide by the compromise which has been arrived at; and, in carrying out that compromise, the Government may safely rely upon the fairness which is a national characteristic of Englishmen. That the future stages of the Bill will be watched with exceeding care and even-jealousy is inevitable; but we do not see any reason to believe that the European community will have cause for further agitation; and we do not hesitate to say that should such cause arise, their position will be very much stronger than it is even now.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE native papers have been actively discussing the subject of the concordat established between the Government and the Defence Association. The *Bombay Samachar* says:—"Those who opposed Lord Ripon have set aside their imperial arrogance in agreeing to the compromise, but the reward which they have obtained for doing so is too high. Lord Ripon has, no doubt, adhered to the principle he contended for, but he has bought the good will of his opponents at too dear a price. We, however, still think that it is fair to refrain from commenting freely on the subject, until we have received information from a more authoritative source. But if, as appears at present, Europeans have succeeded by this understanding in obtaining the lion's share of the prize, the natives will have much to learn from it, much to speak, and much to do."

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed*, which had at first preferred to wait for more authentic information, is now inclined to believe that the intelligence published through the Defence Association is too true. The paper says that the step which the Viceroy appears to have taken has been unexpected, disappointing, and inexplicable. Lord Ripon knows full well how shamefully British juries sometimes act when they are called to sit in judgment upon their own countrymen, and yet His Excellency has chosen to introduce the jury clause, which will mean nothing but a mockery, an insult, and a degradation of native magistrates. If a nobleman of the stamp of Lord Ripon has betrayed such weakness, why, then it is all over with poor India. For a European offender to meet with condign punishment would be a miracle; and a glaring case of wrongful acquittal might give rise to a disturbance. We are sure, however, that even now none of the respectable native papers will stoop to the level of journals like the *Englishman*, but, while ardently fighting for their cause, will neither lose sight of the good qualities of the Viceroy nor overstep the bounds of decency and courteous discussion. In its yesterday's issue the same paper says it has heard that H. E. the Viceroy was willing to pass the Bill with the modifications recently announced by Lord Northbrook, but having serious apprehensions that the Bill, even if submitted to the Council in that shape, would be thrown out by a majority, he took the only other course open to him. If, under these circumstances, he had persevered with the Bill and met with a defeat, he would have been forced to resign. But the natives have yet much to gain from a statesman like Lord Ripon, whom India can ill afford to lose. The writer is in a position to say that Professor Wordsworth is of opinion that the natives should cordially sympathize with the Viceroy, who is obliged in this case to yield to the overwhelming force of circumstances.

THIS "concordat," as it is called, between the Government and the Defence Association, seems very much like a sudden rebound on the part of Lord Ripon. We are not yet in a position to say under what circumstances the understanding was arrived at, and it is to be hoped Lord Ripon will take the public into his confidence by throwing light on the subject. In the meantime, it is only fair to his Excellency that we should suspend our judgment. We cannot, however, conceal from our readers the fact that in native circles here the compromise is not considered satisfactory. There appears to be a general impression that Lord Ripon has not only given way very suddenly, but has surrendered the principle and everything for which there has been so hard a fight, keeping the Bill *alive* only in form. It was certainly desirable that before settling terms with the defence Association Lord Ripon should have allowed the public an opportunity of discussing them. There is of course this thing to be said in favour of the concession of jury trial, that the tendency of all criminal legislation in India is to introduce it, in the case of the natives also. But in any case a concession so vast should not have been made hastily and, what we particularly regret, in the form of an agreement with a body, whose insulting treatment of the Viceroy and blasphemous language against the natives have been the cause of much irritation and annoyance. On the nature of the concessions themselves we reserve our opinion for the present.—*Indu Prakash.*

AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF LIFE INSURANCE.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on December 21, Mr. Justice Pigot delivered judgment in the case of Shamul Dass Khetry *vs.* the Queen Insurance Company, Limited, and Ramkissen Dass, the proceedings, at the hearing of which we reported the other day. His lordship said:—

This was a suit brought on a policy of life insurance. On the 28th April, 1880, the defendant Ramkissen Dass had effected a policy with the defendants, the Queen Insurance Company, on the life of one Johannes Ter Balthazar for Rs. 20,000. Balthazar died on the 12th February, 1882; the plaintiff stated that he took an assignment of the policy from Ramkissen Dass in June, 1881, which was formally completed by endorsement on the policy on 3rd February, 1882. The suit was brought on the 24th April last; the second defendant, Ramkissen Dass, was joined as a matter of form, being the assignor of the policy; the Queen Insurance Company were the real defendants. The defendants, admitting the execution of the policy, had raised defences as a bar to the plaintiff's success in the suit. They said that the circumstances and conditions under which the policy was granted were on the faith of certain answers made by Balthazar to certain questions put to him by the defendant Company being true. Those questions and answers were written in the *proposal* of the 16th April, 1880, made by Balthazar to the defendant Company, and were set out in the sixth paragraph of the written statement, and related to the following subjects:—1st, as to whether his life had been proposed for insurance, and if so, with what result; next, as to his ever having had a serious illness; next, as to his habits, whether active or sedentary, sober or temperate. They went on to say in the seventh paragraph that Balthazar declared in these words:—"I am at present in good health and not affected with any disorder; that the preceding statements are true; that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance tending to render an insurance on my life more than usually hazardous." And Ramkissen in the second declaration agreed that that declaration was to be the basis of the contract between himself and the Insurance Company; and that if any untrue averment be made therein or in the answers to the questions of the Company's medical officer, all sums which should be or had been paid to the said Company on or about the insurance made in consequence thereof should be forfeited; and the insurance be absolutely null and void: the defendants went on to say that on the 14th April Balthazar had an interview with Dr. McLeod, the medical adviser of the Company, and made statements of the same nature as those previously made by him on the same subjects to that gentleman. They went on to refer to the statements made by Minos and by Byjohn, the referees named by Balthazar with respect to his application; they stated that that application was made by those persons with reference to the life; they said in the fourteenth paragraph that the declarations set out, signed by Balthazar, were false to his own knowledge, and were fraudulently made for the purpose of inducing the defendant Company to grant the policy of insurance; they declared that they would not have granted the policy had they not been induced to believe by those declarations, and each and every one of the answers set out, as referred to in the written statement, were in all respects correct and true; and they declared that they would not have granted the policy if they had not believed that the information given by Minos and Byjohn was in every respect correct and true; and that it was false to the knowledge of those persons. In the sixteenth paragraph, they said that it was not true that Balthazar had not been afflicted with any illness requiring medical attendance, or that he was in good health, or that he was of sober and temperate habits, as had been, amongst other things, falsely alleged or suggested by him and by his referees; and that they believed he was a man of notoriously intemperate habits, and was then suffering, or had then suffered, from hernia and other diseases. They further said in a paragraph set out that, previous to the 28th April, 1880, divers policies had been effected on the life of Balthazar for various sums; that in October, 1879, the Universal Life Assurance Company had declined to accept a proposal for insurance upon his life; and they said that, had they been aware of that fact, they would never have accepted the proposal made to themselves or granted the policy without having made further inquiries. In the eighteenth paragraph, they submitted that in that proposal for insurance, Balthazar concealed material facts it was his duty to disclose; and therefore the contract was void as against them. As a further defence they set up that the policy was not procured for the benefit of Balthazar or his representatives, but was procured by Ramkissen Dass, being a person who had no pecuniary or other legal interest in the life of Balthazar; and they set up that the plaintiff was not entitled to succeed on that ground. Now, the case as to Balthazar not being of sober and temperate, but of notoriously intemperate habits was that which chiefly occupied the Court in the hearing of the case, and upon which the greater mass of the evidence heard was given. The learned judge had come to the conclusion that the defendants had established the proposition that Balthazar was a person of intemperate habits, and that the declaration made by him to the contrary effect was false; and, as a consequence, upon that ground alone the defendants must succeed. The learned judge then went through and commented on the evidence of the witnesses for the defendants which he considered was thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and conclusively made out their case. He next examined the evidence of the witnesses for the plaintiff, and said that, in his opinion, it could not for one moment, weigh against the mass of intelligent and disinterested testimony which had been adduced by the other side; and that, therefore, he had come to the conclusion that Balthazar was within the meaning of the question which he had falsely answered a man of intemperate habits; and that in concealing that fact, he was guilty of misstatement and of concealment within the terms of the policy and so as to void that policy. The learned judge next turned to the question whether the non-disclosure by Balthazar to the defendants of the refusal by the "Universal" of the proposal made by him for a further policy on his life amounted to a concealment or misrepresentation by him so as to void the policy; and said he thought that, looking to the decisions on the question, as a general rule, the previous refusal to insure by another office was a material fact which the applicant was bound to disclose without being asked, and the omission to state that fact was a material omission. That therefore was also a ground on which the policy must be declared to be avoided. As to the next question whether the plaintiff was disentitled to recover by reason of the nature of the interest, or absence of interest, of Ramkissen Doss in Balthazar's life when he effected the policy, the learned judge said that, if it were necessary to decide that point, he should find great difficulty in holding that the policy was one on which a right to sue arose. Ramkissen Doss had no interest in Balthazar's life; he was not a creditor of his; he had given Balthazar a hundred rupees for aiding him to effect the policy. It was said that such a policy was not a wagering policy unless made so by statute; but it seemed to the learned judge difficult to regard it in any other light. When a man insured a life in which he had no interest, the transaction appeared to amount to no more than that; that seemed to be the correct light in which to regard the several policies for a very large sum, which had been effected within a few years of his death upon the life of that drunken pauper by persons who had no interest whatever in his life; and, as to the ground taken by the defendants, that such life policies were against public policy, he thought that the circumstances of that case afforded an illustration in favour of that argument. However, he did not expressly find on that point as it was unnecessary for him to do so; but it would be open to the Company to ask for a finding upon that point should it go into a Court of Appeal. As to the question whether the deceased had been afflicted with hernia at the time the policy was entered into, his lordship would not decide that question in favour of the defendants, as there had been a conflict of testimony of their witnesses as to that. As to the question of the return of the premia, the learned judge decided the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover from the defendants the amount of premia. It appeared to him that they were precluded by the terms of their contract from recovering premia paid in respect of the policy if there should be any fraud; and, further, that in the suit as framed, it would be impossible to give such relief. There would, therefore, be a decree for the defendant Company with costs.

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* In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Sessions, if, before the first juror is called and accepted or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, not less than half the number of the jurors or assessors shall be Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

† No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on a European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both.

‡ If in any such case the Sessions Judge disagrees with [illegible] of the jurors [illegible] the accused has [illegible] it is necessary [illegible] to submit the case to the High Court [illegible] shall submit the case according[illegible] of his opinion, and, when the verdict is one of [illegible] stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

The learned judge said he would make special directions, leaving it to the discretion of the taxing officer to act on the taxation in respect of the expense of getting up the case, which, he said, appeared to him to have been very carefully and satisfactorily prepared, and, in consequence, had taken less time in hearing than it might have done.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE AKHAS.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following as the substance of a letter from the Assam frontier, dated the 17th inst., the day after the punitive expedition against the Akhas started:—A message had been received a few days previously from the Akhas, announcing that in ten days' time, if unmolested, they would surrender the captives of their own accord. This was easily interpreted as a *ruse* on the part of the tribe to delay the advance of the troops until they should have had time to gather in their crops, and quit their present haunts for others more inaccessible. The traders who brought this message stated that the Forest clerk and ranger were well, and that their services were being utilized by their captors for the development of primary education. This incident, if it is true, would give one a higher opinion of Akhali intelligence than is conveyed in such scanty accounts of the tribe as are at present available. The basis of operations is now fixed at Dijumuk at the foot of the hills, where the 43rd Assam Light Infantry are now encamped. The Brigadier-General Commanding is also there, and the Chief Commissioner's camp is in the neighbourhood. An entirely new road is now open for carriage and mules between Balipara and Dijumuk, although the weather has been unfavourable for work, the rain having been incessant.

The *Englishman* says:—The section of the Akhas against which the expedition is directed number, according to the best available information, about 1,000 souls. This section, known as the Hrusso, is the smaller of the two sections or clans composing the whole tribe. The larger clan, called the Miji, is supposed to number about 5,000 souls, so that the whole tribe can put into the field, probably, not more than some 800 fighting men, if so many. It is doubtful if the Miji will espouse the quarrel of the Hrusso in the present affair, but whether they do or do not, it will be seen that the task of punishing the tribe for its late offence is not a formidable business so far as the numerical strength of the enemy need be considered. Such difficulties as are likely to be encountered are due to the natural features of the country which are a range of hills about 5,000 feet high, mostly overgrown with dense tree jungle, with occasional cultivated patches. There is only one road or rather path leading into the hills, that by the Bhorolli river. The small column of 200 men which has made a dart into the country in the hope of securing the persons of the abducted Babus, while it will, probably, have some rough marching, has at the same time nothing to fear from the Akhas themselves, and the enterprise is not so venturesome as at first sight it might seem. The chances, indeed, are that it will not have any fighting to do, for, in all probability, the Akhas will decamp with their prey on its approach, or, what is more likely, peaceably submit. The command of the column is in excellent hands, those of Major Beresford, 43rd N. I., who is as good a diplomatist as a soldier. Moreover, General Hill should be prepared to meet any unexpected exigencies with expedition, as he has been left to his own resources, unimpeded, in an exceptional degree by advice from army head-quarters.

CROPS AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on Dec. 19:—

Rain has fallen generally over the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg. Slight falls have also occurred in two districts of Assam, but none elsewhere. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops promise well. In Coorg the ripe paddy has suffered slightly from the unusual rain, which has however done good to backward crops. In Bombay cotton is attacked by blight in two districts, but *rabi* prospects are generally favourable. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects are also favourable, but rain is needed for the *rabi* in Jaipur and Ulwar. *Rabi* sowings have been complete in the Punjab, and the crops are looking well, though rain is required. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are fair, but the *rabi* crops on unirrigated lands stand in need of rain. In the Central Provinces the weather is favourable, and prospects good. Last week's rain in Bengal, while benefiting the *rabi* crops, has been unfavourable to rice, which, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, will yield much below the average. The *rabi* in Behar is reported to be suffering much from want of rain. In Burma the rice harvest is well advanced, and promises a good yield, though rain and floods have caused some loss in several districts. Late heavy rains have also much injured the crops in the Sylhet district of Assam. The public health is generally fair, but cholera is prevalent in parts of Madras. Prices are high in Bengal, and normal elsewhere.

The following is the Bengal report:—

No rain fell in any part of the province during the week; the rain of the previous week was very beneficial to the *rabi* crops, but was somewhat injurious to the rice in places in Eastern Bengal; in Behar the *rabi* crops are suffering much from want of rain; rain is also still required for these crops in a few other parts of the province; the harvesting of rice is in full progress, and the crop is generally expected to yield from four to eight annas, and in certain localities even less than four annas; in Orissa and Eastern Bengal alone the outturn, as was previously reported, will be a fair one; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province in spite of the new rice coming into the market; fever is still prevalent in several districts, but in some it is said to be decreasing.

BENGAL.

BILLIARDS AT THE EXHIBITION.—Mr. Stanley, the well-known professional billiard-player, will play a match of 1,000 up with an amateur, conceding 650 to the latter. A new table has been put up in a saloon adjoining Messrs. Wutzler and Liardet's restaurant, and the arrangements for seating visitors will be found perfect. Both gentlemen are in grand form, and a treat is in store for those who are going. Play will commence at 9-30 p.m.—*Statesman*, Saturday.

MADRAS.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—We are sorry to say that in the paragraph we gave yesterday about the marriage of Miss Farmer, the organist of the Wesleyan Chapel, we made a mistake in the name of the bridegroom. Miss Farmer was not married to Mr. Vincent, as the paragraph sent to us stated, but to Saddler Sergeant Winton, 12th Lancers. We owe our apologies to the bride and bridegroom for the mistake, and wish them every kind of happiness in their progress through life.

THE BREMNER CASE.—The case for the prosecution was concluded before Mr. Scharlieb, at the Police Court, on Friday. The magistrate remarked that there was a strong *primâ facie* case on all the charges, and he would therefore commit the accused for trial to the next sessions. The charges framed against him were: criminal breach of trust by a merchant, simple breach of trust in regard to several sums of money, criminal misappropriation, and cheating in all the cases excepting in the Bangalore agent's case. The accused said that he would reserve his defence, and give the Clerk of the Crown, through his solicitors, a list of the witnesses he was desirous to subpoena in his defence.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

WINTER AT SIMLA.—There was a slight fall of snow at Mashoora and all along the Mahassoo range on Sunday evening last. Simla was spared the snow, but the wind from the east was piercingly cold and lowered the temperature very considerably; on Jakko, thermometer fell to 28 degrees. Monday was fair and genial.—*Simla Argus*.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—We are sorry to learn that during the past week two or three accidents occurred to travellers on the road between Simla and Kalka. One family consisting of gentleman, his wife and two children, were proceeding in the Ekka Dak, and when near Kalka, the vehicle in which the two children were was overturned, one of the children sustaining serious injuries. The second accident occurred to a gentleman travelling in a Government Tonga; while near Solon, the vehicle was upset and the gentleman was somewhat hurt, but was able to proceed on his journey. The third accident occurred in Simla, where a gentleman was thrown out of the Tonga, and left on the road, the horses of the conveyance having run away. These accidents are attributable to the scandalously reckless way in which the tonga drivers drive. One of the travellers just came up, says, that in his way up on Sunday last, the driver "drove anyhow," lost control of his horses, and the traveller fearing an upset, let himself out behind the tonga, getting badly bumped and bruised. About a mile further on he came up with the tonga, which, he says, was not only upset but completely smashed, his bearer's arm broken and the driver badly hurt. The Post Office officials should take note of this; all we have stated are facts.—*Simla Argus*.

THE WRECKED CREW OF THE S. S. NISERO.

THE Netherlands India s. s. Atjeh brings the news that the Captain of the above vessel had reached Olehleh having been sent there by the Rajah who holds his crew as prisoners. This worthy Chief has sent the Captain on parole to make the following terms with the Dutch Governor at Acheen. He demands $ 300,000 from the Dutch Government, and furthermore a guarantee from the British that all his pepper ports be thrown open before he allows his captives to go free, and if the Captain of the Nisero breaks his parole and does not return, the Rajah declares he will kill his (the Captain's) nephew who is among the crew.

The Dutch Government have, we understand, refused to allow the Captain to return and have sent an ultimatum demanding the immediate delivering up of the whole of the crew, and in default they will attack the territory of the Rajah in force, be the consequences what they may.

It is worthy of note that the Rajah is not quite easy in his mind, since when he found one of his captives, the second Engineer, seriously ill, he immediately sent him off to the Coast, carried by two Chinese stokers belonging to the Nisero, and the Engineer, as well as the Chinamen, are now on board the Dutch guard ship off Rigas.

The crew get two fowls a day, and as much rice as they want is allowed them, but the Dutch Assistant Resident on the West Coast, we understand, has been very attentive, and through the Rajah of Rigas, has sent in ample supplies to supplement the above diet.

We are unable to find out whether the action of the Dutch Governor in sending the ultimatum and keeping the Captain back has been acquiesced in by the British Consul at Acheen and the Commander of H. M. S. Pegasus.—*Penang Gazette*, Dec. 12.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BELGIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

A TELEGRAM from Brussels, dated Dec. 6, says:—A great fire has almost entirely destroyed the Houses of Parliament, or Palais de la Nation. At half-past four p.m., during the sitting a thick smoke entered the hall. At the appearance of the fire an alarm was given by the journalists. The sitting was immediately concluded in order that the members of the Chamber of Representatives might go safely away. Soon after the fire increased rapidly. All the firemen of Brussels hastened to the spot, but, so great was the intensity of the fire that they could hardly cope with it. All the buildings seemed in flames. The famous library, full of rare books and important documents, is consumed. The adjacent houses, offices, and residences of the Ministers are threatened. The left wing of the Foreign Office is on fire. The Senate is also on fire. Thousands of sparks are falling among the immense crowd of people, who are struck with consternation at the disaster. The soldiers remove as they can the archives of the Foreign Office. Some one is said to have been wounded by the falling of the peristyle. The origin of the fire is not known yet. It may be remembered, that the façade of the Palais de la Nation was the masterpiece of the celebrated sculptor Godecharles. This part seems to have been somewhat spared. It is difficult yet to exactly estimate the extent of the devastation.

SNIPE.

IT has often been doubted—and may still be regarded as an open question—whether the snipe is of more service to man when alive or dead. In each condition—as a mark for the gun and as a dish for the table—this small creature approaches so nearly to perfection that such a doubt may well be entertained even by the best critics. A superficial enquirer will perhaps reply off-hand that as an article of food the *becassine* is altogether inferior to the *becasse*; and, if we are guided only by the market price or the verdict of common opinion, there would be no gainsaying that generally accepted conclusion. But the true epicure learns as one of his earliest principles that money is no test of intrinsic value; and as for popular opinion, which shifts about with all the senseless caprices of fashion, it is a still less trustworthy guide than the poulterer's price list. There are not a few accomplished masters in the art of gastronomy who will maintain against the world that the smaller bird is the better of the two—more delicate in its flavour, more piquant in taste, and more exquisite in the aroma with which it scents a room. Moreover, it does certainly test much more severely the talent of the cook, partly on account of its small size—just in the same way as it is more difficult to cook a chop than a loin of mutton, and partly from its peculiar knack of getting cold and dry if not served in the nick of time. Few men and still fewer women have ever tasted a snipe prepared with complete success; and the greater, therefore, is the satisfaction of the host who sets this delicacy before his guests in blameless condition.

On the other hand, a vulgar-minded sportsman, who estimates the value of his game by its weight and showy appearance, will be inclined to despise or underrate the claims of so small a bird as the snipe. It is only the experienced shot, having some correct idea of what is meant by the term sport, who rightly appreciates this the most difficult of all quarry he can aim at knowing that there is more credit in adding one snipe to the bag than a score of pheasants. Some attempts have been made, it is true, to deny the great difficulty of snipe shooting; but no argument, however specious, will avail to overcome the almost self-evident fact that this bird is both stronger on the wing and also much more puzzling in its manner of flight than any other which is pursued in this country. Those who doubt its flying powers should take the trouble to be present during the breeding season at a meadow in which there is a nest of snipe. They may there see the male bird mounting gaily into the sky, after the manner of a skylark, and rising to an enormous height, often beyond the range of human vision, making, as he mounts, the peculiar whistling noise which distinguishes these birds, and as he descends that equally strange "drumming" which was, at one time, supposed also to be made with the throat and mouth. The best authorities seem to be now agreed that this sound is produced by a singular action of the wings. If so, it shows, with other signs, what a large amount of muscular power exists in the pinions and pectoral muscles. The wavering, zig-zag motion which the bird has when beginning its flight is attributed by the *savants* to an obscurity and uncertainty of eyesight common to all birds which fly much at night, and also noticeable in rabbits, whose erratic motions are explained by the same cause, namely, that they are dazzled by the broad daylight, and cannot for a time make up their mind which way to go.

There are, as ornithologists tell us, five varieties of snipe indigenous to these islands, whereof three only are at all regularly met with, and two only are common. Sabine's snipe and the red-breasted variety are so rare as to be curiosities, and the great snipe is by no means a common visitor to any county or district. The latter kind has also been called the "solitary" snipe; but it seems that the term is something of a misnomer, since the birds are found more commonly in pairs, though they do not join the large or small flocks, which are technically termed "wisps" or "walks." A better name for them is "double" snipe, for this may express at the same time the two facts that the great snipe is nearly twice as big as the common species, and that he is usually seen in pairs. Sweden is the favourite home of this variety, and here they may be seen playing about on the ground in the water-meadows, or flitting along with that curious bleating sound which has earned for them in France the vulgar appellation of *Chevre volante*. These birds are killed in Sweden in the late summer, as soon as the grass is mown, and are then found to be exceedingly fat. They are also accounted by connoisseurs the best of all the species for the table. Moreover, they fly so slowly and steadily, owing to their extreme corpulence, as to afford a much more easy shot than the other birds. They are interesting to the naturalist because they live to a great extent upon the larvæ of the insect called daddy-long-legs, which larvæ, if left to themselves, devour greedily the roots of grasses in the water-meadows. Thus the double snipe unwittingly destroys by thousands those enemies which would otherwise deprive it of the luxuriant shelter in which it passes its sybaritic summer. The common snipe was not included in the game laws of Henry VIII.'s time in the list of water-fowl. But by the statute of 1831 a licence costing over £4 was required for shooting these birds, although they might be taken by unlicenced persons with the aid of nets or springes. In 1770 the price of a common snipe in the fen countries was 3d. to 5d., but thirty years later it had risen to 1s., and even 1s. 8d. in the Cambridge market. The growing scarcity was accounted for by the more common use of nets, which were dragged over the snipe marshes, as lark nets are over a stubble. As late as 100 years ago they were still so common in Oxfordshire that a keeper of the Duke of Marlborough killed 22 at one shot. This sort of snipe is more capricious in its habits than the others, and constantly shifts its ground by reason of changes in the weather; so that the authorities recommend sportsmen to try their snipe grounds over as often as twice a day. But in the early part of the season, just after the time of migration, they should be left alone, so that they may call down the wisps of their congeners who may be passing overhead. The jack-snipe *alias* judcock, *alias* half-snipe, no doubt received his commonest name in consequence of an old idea that he was the male bird, while the larger species was the famele. A jack-snipe is known to remain persistently in the same place, although constantly shot at; and this habit has led to the many quaint stories told of him. Every one knows the story of the man who shot for a whole season at the same jack-snipe, which quite enjoyed the fun of being blazed at; and how a stranger, being rashly invited to the spot, killed the creature and was heartily abused by his host for having at a blow ruined his sport. The origin of the story seems to be a tale told of an Irish quartermaster, who was accustomed to beat day after day the same marsh for the same jack. The man was one day walking across the field without his gun, and, seeing the snipe, threw his stick at it, and killed it on the spot. There is some likelihood in the legend, for it is certain on the one hand, that the slightest blow—even a single shot at 70 or 80 yards—will generally bring down one of these birds, and there is also evidence to show that at some times of the year they may be approached quite easily. Thus, when a naturalist, in 1822, offered a sovereign for a jack-snipe killed in summer one of the fen men who had marked a nest of them went out on the 2nd of the month, and, after driving one of the birds about for a short time, got up close enough to it to knock it down with his hat like a butterfly.—*Globe*.

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omissions. That therefore was also a ground on which the policy must be declared to be avoided. As to the next question whether the plaintiff was disentitled to recover by reason of the nature of the interest, or absence of interest, of Ramkissen Doss in Balthazar's life when he effected the policy, the learned judge said that, if it were necessary to decide that point, he should find great difficulty in holding that the policy was one on which a right to sue arose. Ramkissen Doss had no interest in Balthazar's life; he was not a creditor of his; he had given Balthazar a hundred rupees for aiding him to effect the policy. It was said that such a policy was not a wagering policy unless made so by statute; but it seemed to the learned judge difficult to regard it in any other light. When a man insured a life in which he had no interest, the transaction appeared to amount to no more than that; that seemed to be the correct light in which to regard the several policies for a very large sum, which had been effected within a few years of his death upon the life of that drunken pauper by persons who had no interest whatever in his life; and, as to the ground taken by the defendants, that such life policies were against public policy, he thought that the circumstances of that case afforded an illustration in favour of that argument. However, he did not expressly find on that point as it was unnecessary for him to do so; but it would be open to the Company to ask for a finding upon that point should it go into a Court of Appeal. As to the question whether the deceased had been afflicted with hernia at the time the policy was entered into, his lordship would not decide that question in favour of the defendants, as there had been a conflict of testimony of their witnesses as to that. As to the question of the return of the premia, the learned judge decided the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover from the defendants the amount of premia. It appeared to him that they were precluded by the terms of their contract from recovering premia paid in respect of the policy if there should be any fraud; and, further, that in the suit as framed, it would be impossible to give such relief. There would, therefore, be a decree for the defendant Company with costs.

The learned judge said he would make special directions, leaving it to the discretion of the taxing officer to act on the taxation in respect of the expense of getting up the case, which, he said, appeared to him to have been very carefully and satisfactorily prepared, and, in consequence, had taken less time in hearing than it might have done.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE AKHAS.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following as the substance of a letter from the Assam frontier, dated the 17th inst., the day after the punitive expedition against the Akhas started:—A message had been received a few days previously from the Akhas, announcing that in ten days' time, if unmolested, they would surrender the captives of their own accord. This was easily interpreted as a *ruse* on the part of the tribe to delay the advance of the troops until they should have had time to gather in their crops, and quit their present haunts for others more inaccessible. The traders who brought this message stated that the Forest clerk and ranger were well, and that their services were being utilized by their captors for the development of primary education. This incident, if it is true, would give one a higher opinion of Akhali intelligence than is conveyed in such scanty accounts of the tribe as are at present available. The basis of operations is now fixed at Dijumuk at the foot of the hills, where the 43rd Assam Light Infantry are now encamped. The Brigadier-General Commanding is also there, and the Chief Commissioner's camp is in the neighbourhood. An entirely new road is now open for carriage and mules between Balipara and Dijumuk, although the weather has been unfavourable for work, the rain having been incessant.

The *Englishman* says:—The section of the Akhas against which the expedition is directed number, according to the best available information, about 1,000 souls. This section, known as the Hrusso, is the smaller of the two sections or clans composing the whole tribe. The larger clan, called the Miji, is supposed to number about 5,000 souls, so that the whole tribe can put into the field, probably, not more than some 800 fighting men, if so many. It is doubtful if the Miji will espouse the quarrel of the Hrusso in the present affair, but whether they do or do not, it will be seen that the task of punishing the tribe for its late offence is not a formidable business so far as the numerical strength of the enemy need be considered. Such difficulties as are likely to be encountered are due to the natural features of the country which are a range of hills about 5,000 feet high, mostly overgrown with dense tree jungle, with occasional cultivated patches. There is only one road or rather path leading into the hills, that by the Bhorolli river. The small column of 200 men which has made a dart into the country in the hope of securing the persons of the abducted Babus, while it will, probably, have some rough marching, has at the same time nothing to fear from the Akhas themselves, and the enterprise is not so venturesome as at first sight it might seem. The chances, indeed, are that it will not have any fighting to do, for, in all probability, the Akhas will decamp with their prey on its approach, or, what is more likely, peaceably submit. The command of the column is in excellent hands, those of Major Beresford, 43rd N. I., who is as good a diplomatist as a soldier. Moreover, General Hill should be prepared to meet any unexpected exigencies with expedition, as he has been left to his own resources, unimpeded, in an exceptional degree by advice from army head-quarters.

CROPS AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on Dec. 19:—

Rain has fallen generally over the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg. Slight falls have also occurred in two districts of Assam, but none elsewhere. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops promise well. In Coorg the ripe paddy has suffered slightly from the unusual rain, which has however done good to backward crops. In Bombay cotton is attacked by blight in two districts, but *rabi* prospects are generally favourable. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects are also favourable, but rain is needed for the *rabi* in Jaipur and Ulwar. *Rabi* sowings have been complete in the Punjab, and the crops are looking well, though rain is required. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are fair, but the *rabi* crops on unirrigated lands stand in need of rain. In the Central Provinces the weather is favourable, and prospects good. Last week's rain in Bengal, while benefiting the *rabi* crops, has been unfavourable to rice, which, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, will yield much below the average. The *rabi* in Behar is reported to be suffering much from want of rain. In Burma the rice harvest is well advanced, and promises a good yield, though rain and floods have caused some loss in several districts. Late heavy rains have also much injured the crops in the Sylhet district of Assam. The public health is generally fair, but cholera is prevalent in parts of Madras. Prices are high in Bengal, and normal elsewhere.

The following is the Bengal report:—

No rain fell in any part of the province during the week: the rain of the previous week was very beneficial to the *rabi* crops, but was somewhat injurious to the rice in places in Eastern Bengal; in Behar the *rabi* crops are suffering much from want of rain; rain is also still required for these crops in a few other parts of the province; the harvesting of rice is in full progress, and the crop is generally expected to yield from four to eight annas, and in certain localities even less than four annas; in Orissa and Eastern Bengal alone the outturn, as was previously reported, will be a fair one; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province in spite of the new rice coming into the market; fever is still prevalent in several districts, but in some it is said to be decreasing.

BENGAL.

BILLIARDS AT THE EXHIBITION.—Mr. Stanley, the well known professional billiard-player, will play a match of 1,000 up with an amateur, conceding 650 to the latter. A new table has been put up in a saloon adjoining Messrs. Wutzler and Liardet's restaurant, and the arrangements for seating visitors will be found perfect. Both gentlemen are in grand form, and a treat is in store for those who are going. Play will commence at 9-30 p.m.—*Statesman*, Saturday.

MADRAS.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—We are sorry to say that in the paragraph we gave yesterday about the marriage of Miss Farmer, the organist of the Wesleyan Chapel, we made a mistake in the name of the bridegroom. Miss Farmer was not married to Mr. Vincent, as the paragraph sent to us stated, but to Saddler Sergeant Winton, 12th Lancers. We owe our apologies to the bride and bridegroom for the mistake, and wish them every kind of happiness in their progress through life.

THE BREMNER CASE.—The case for the prosecution was concluded before Mr. Scharlieb, at the Police Court, on Friday. The magistrate remarked that there was a strong *prima facie* case on all the charges, and he would therefore commit the accused for trial to the next sessions. The charges framed against him were: criminal breach of trust by a merchant, simple breach of trust in regard to several sums of money, criminal misappropriation, and cheating in all the cases excepting in the Bangalore agent's case. The accused said that he would reserve his defence, and give the Clerk of the Crown, through his solicitors, a list of the witnesses he was desirous to subpœna in his defence.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

WINTER AT SIMLA.—There was a slight fall of snow at Mashoora and all along the Mahassoo range on Sunday evening last. Simla was spared the snow, but the wind from the east was piercingly cold and lowered the temperature very considerably; on Jakko, thermometer fell to 28 degrees. Monday was fair and genial.—*Simla Argus.*

RECKLESS DRIVING.—We are sorry to learn that during the past week two or three accidents occurred to travellers on the road between Simla and Kalka. One family consisting of gentleman, his wife and two children, were proceeding in the Ekka Dak, and when near Kalka, the vehicle in which the two children were was overturned, one of the children sustaining serious injuries. The second accident occurred to a gentleman travelling in a Government Tonga; while near Solon, the vehicle was upset and the gentleman was somewhat hurt, but was able to proceed on his journey. The third accident occurred in Simla, where a gentleman was thrown out of the Tonga, and left on the road, the horses of the conveyance having run away. These accidents are attributable to the scandalously reckless way in which the tonga drivers drive. One of the travellers just came up, says, that in his way up on Sunday last, the driver "drove anyhow," lost control of his horses, and the traveller fearing an upset, let himself out behind the tonga, getting badly bumped and bruised. About a mile further on he came up with the tonga, which, he says, was not only upset but completely smashed, his bearer's arm broken and the driver badly hurt. The Post Office officials should take note of this; all we have stated are facts.—*Simla Argus.*

THE WRECKED CREW OF THE S. S. NISERO.

THE Netherlands India s.s. Atjeh brings the news that the Captain of the above vessel had reached Olehleh having been sent there by the Rajah who holds his crew as prisoners. This worthy Chief has sent the Captain on parole to make the following terms with the Dutch Governor at Acheen. He demands $ 300,000 from the Dutch Government, and furthermore a guarantee from the British that all his pepper ports be thrown open before he allows his captives to go free, and if the Captain of the Nisero breaks his parole and does not return, the Rajah declares he will kill his (the Captain's) nephew who is among the crew.

The Dutch Government have, we understand, refused to allow the Captain to return and have sent an ultimatum demanding the immediate delivering up of the whole of the crew, and in default they will attack the territory of the Rajah in force, be the consequences what they may.

It is worthy of note that the Rajah is not quite easy in his mind, since when he found one of his captives, the second Engineer, seriously ill, he immediately sent him off to the Coast, carried by two Chinese stokers belonging to the Nisero, and the Engineer, as well as the Chinamen, are now on board the Dutch guard ship off Rigas.

The crew get two fowls a day, and as much rice as they want is allowed them, but the Dutch Assistant Resident on the West Coast, we understand, has been very attentive, and through the Rajah of Rigas, has sent in ample supplies to supplement the above diet.

We are unable to find out whether the action of the Dutch Governor in sending the ultimatum and keeping the Captain back has been acquiesced in by the British Consul at Acheen and the Commander of H. M. S. Pegasus.—*Penang Gazette*, Dec. 12.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BELGIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

A TELEGRAM from Brussels, dated Dec. 6, says:—A great fire has almost entirely destroyed the Houses of Parliament, or Palais de la Nation. At half-past four p.m., during the sitting a thick smoke entered the hall. At the appearance of the fire an alarm was given by the journalists. The sitting was immediately concluded in order that the members of the Chamber of Representatives might go safely away. Soon after the fire increased rapidly. All the firemen of Brussels hastened to the spot, but, so great was the intensity of the fire that they could hardly cope with it. All the buildings seemed in flames. The famous library, full of rare books and important documents, is consumed. The adjacent houses, offices, and residences of the Ministers are threatened. The left wing of the Foreign Office is on fire. The Senate is also on fire. Thousands of sparks are falling among the immense crowd of people, who are struck with consternation at the disaster. The soldiers remove as they can the archives of the Foreign Office. Some one is said to have been wounded by the falling of the peristyle. The origin of the fire is not known yet. It may be remembered, that the façade of the Palais de la Nation was the masterpiece of the celebrated sculptor Godecharles. This part seems to have been somewhat spared. It is difficult yet to exactly estimate the extent of the devastation.

SNIPE.

IT has often been doubted—and may still be regarded as an open question—whether the snipe is of more service to man when alive or dead. In each condition—as a mark for the gun and as a dish for the table—this small creature approaches so nearly to perfection that such a doubt may well be entertained even by the best critics. A superficial enquirer will perhaps reply off-hand that as an article of food the *becassine* is altogether inferior to the *becasse*; and, if we are guided only by the market price or the verdict of common opinion, there would be no gainsaying that generally accepted conclusion. But the true epicure learns as one of his earliest principles that money is no test of intrinsic value; and as for popular opinion, which shifts about with all the senseless caprices of fashion, it is a still less trustworthy guide than the poulterer's price list. There are not a few accomplished masters in the art of gastronomy who will maintain against the world that the smaller bird is the better of the two—more delicate in its flavour, more piquant in taste, and more exquisite in the aroma with which it scents a room. Moreover, it does certainly test much more severely the talent of the cook, partly on account of its small size—just in the same way as it is more difficult to cook a chop than a loin of mutton, and partly from its peculiar knack of getting cold and dry if not served in the nick of time. Few men and still fewer women have ever tasted a snipe prepared with complete success; and the greater, therefore, is the satisfaction of the host who sets this delicacy before his guests in blameless condition.

On the other hand, a vulgar-minded sportsman, who estimates the value of his game by its weight and showy appearance, will be inclined to despise or underrate the claims of so small a bird as the snipe. It is only the experienced shot, having some correct idea of what is meant by the term sport, who rightly appreciates this the most difficult of all quarry he can aim at knowing that there is more credit in adding one snipe to the bag than a score of pheasants. Some attempts have been made, it is true, to deny the great difficulty of snipe shooting; but no argument, however specious, will avail to overcome the almost self-evident fact that this bird is both stronger on the wing and also much more puzzling in its manner of flight than any other which is pursued in this country. Those who doubt its flying powers should take the trouble to be present during the breeding season at a meadow in which there is a nest of snipe. They may there see the male bird mounting gaily into the sky, after the manner of a skylark, and rising to an enormous height, often beyond the range of human vision, making, as he mounts, the peculiar whistling noise which distinguishes these birds, and as he descends that equally strange "drumming" which was, at one time, supposed also to be made with the throat and mouth. The best authorities seem to be now agreed that this sound is produced by a singular action of the wings. If so, it shows, with other signs, what a large amount of muscular power exists in the pinions and pectoral muscles. The wavering, zig-zag motion which the bird has when beginning his flight is attributed by the *savants* to an obscurity and uncertainty of eyesight common to all birds which fly much at night, and also noticeable in rabbits, whose erratic motions are explained by the same cause, namely, that they are dazzled by the broad daylight, and cannot for a time make up their mind which way to go.

There are, as ornithologists tell us, five varieties of snipe indigenous to these islands, whereof three only are at all regularly met with, and two only are common. Sabine's snipe and the red-breasted variety are so rare as to be curiosities, and the great snipe is by no means a common visitor to any county or district. The latter kind has also been called the "solitary" snipe; but it seems that the term is something of a misnomer, since the birds are found more commonly in pairs, though they do not join the large or small flocks, which are technically termed "wisps" or "walks." A better name for them is "double" snipe, for this may express at the same time the two facts that the great snipe is nearly twice as big as the common species, and that he is usually seen in pairs. Sweden is the favourite home of this variety, and here they may be seen playing about on the ground in the water-meadows, or flitting along with that curious bleating sound which has earned for them in France the vulgar appellation of *Chevre volante*. These birds are killed in Sweden in the late summer, as soon as the grass is mown, and are then found to be exceedingly fat. They are also accounted by connoisseurs the best of all the species for the table. Moreover, they fly so slowly and steadily, owing to their extreme corpulence, as to afford a much more easy shot than the other birds. They are interesting to the naturalist because they live to a great extent upon the larvæ of the insect called daddy-long-legs, which larvæ, if left to themselves, devour greedily the roots of grasses in the water-meadows. Thus the double snipe unwittingly destroys by thousands those enemies which would otherwise deprive it of the luxuriant shelter in which it passes its sybaritic summer. The common snipe was not included in the game laws of Henry VIII.'s time in the list of water-fowl. But by the statute of 1831 a licence costing over £1 was required for shooting these birds, although they might be taken by unlicenced persons with the aid of nets or springes. In 1770 the price of a common snipe in the fen countries was 3d. to 5d., but thirty years later it had risen to 1s., and even 1s. 8d. in the Cambridge market. The growing scarcity was accounted for by the more common use of nets, which were dragged over the snipe marshes, as lark nets are over a stubble. As late as 100 years ago they were still so common in Oxfordshire that a keeper of the Duke of Marlborough killed 22 at one shot. This sort of snipe is more capricious in its habits than the others, and constantly shifts its ground by reason of changes in the weather; so that the authorities recommend sportsmen to try their snipe grounds over as often as twice a day. But in the early part of the season, just after the time of migration, they should be left alone, so that they may call down the wisps of their congeners who may be passing overhead. The jack-snipe *alias* judcock, *alias* half-snipe, no doubt received his commonest name in consequence of an old idea that he was the male bird, while the larger species was the famele. A jack-snipe is known to remain persistently in the same place, although constantly shot at; and this habit has led to the many quaint stories told of him. Every one knows the story of the man who shot for a whole season at the same jack-snipe, which quite enjoyed the fun of being blazed at; and how a stranger, being rashly invited to the spot, killed the creature and was heartily abused by his host for having at a blow ruined his sport. The origin of the story seems to be a tale told of an Irish quartermaster, who was accustomed to beat day after day the same marsh for the same jack. The man was one day walking across the field without his gun, and, seeing the snipe, threw his stick at it, and killed it on the spot. There is some likelihood in the legend, for it is certain on the one hand, that the slightest blow—even a single shot at 70 or 80 yards—will generally bring down one of these birds, and there is also evidence to show that at some times of the year they may be approached quite easily. Thus, when a naturalist, in 1822, offered a sovereign for a jack-snipe killed in summer one of the fen men who had marked a nest of them went out on the 2nd of the month, and, after driving one of the birds about for a short time, got up close enough to it to knock it down with his hat like a butterfly.—*Globe.*

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The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

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MR. J. A. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. P. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experiance of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

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"EXTRA SUPERIOR."

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THIS well-known CHAMPAGNE, the produce of Messrs. MOET and CHANDON'S own Vineyards of over 1,200 acres, can now be obtained from the undersigned and from the principal Wine Merchants in the Presidency.

	Magnums.	Quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
Cash per dozen	Rs. 113-8.	Rs. 55-8.	Rs. 58-8.
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Goldlack, extra	,, 42	,, 44 0
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STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
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Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ..
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Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, ..
Josephshoefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 1[illegible] 0	..
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
ITALIAN WINES. From Messrs. Rizzetti & Ray, Turin.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	—
Vin Girginlino Secco	,, 16 0	...
Barolo	,, 18 0	...
Nebialo	,, 18 0	...
Monforte Wine	,, 20 0	...
Vin Pinot Bianco	,, 22 0	—
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24	..
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, ..	,, 28 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	,, 28 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	..
Chambertin	,, 28 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	—
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	—
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	,, 34 0	—
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A. L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 24 0	..
Do. Gold labels, blue Capsules A. L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky *	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. ***	,, 25 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, ..	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	...
Romford Bitter Ale	,, 5 0	...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale	,, 4 8	,, 3 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints.
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	...
Do. do. (Superior)	,, 20 0	...
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	,, 8 0	8 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small ,,)	1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) tin	1 8
Do. do. do.	0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6
Do. do. do.	0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6
Do. do.	0 12
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)	1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)	1 6
Hasenpain (Hare Pate)	1 4
Gaenzebberpain (Goose Liver Pate)	1 1
Celery	0 14
Do.	0 10

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments or supplies of wine, &c., (tinned provisions excepted,) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 10th December, 1883.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(Successors to Collett & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Established, 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, Breach Candy Road,
BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.

ERYSIPELAS CURED.

To Mr. FRANK WESTON—

Dear Sir,—Your medicine, the "Wizard Oil," has completely cured me of a serious case of Erysipelas in my arm; I used the Wizard Oil internally and externally also, as the directions stated, and took liberal doses of your Magic Pills, and have thoroughly restored my health. I feel that you ought to publish this astonishing cure for the benefit of similar sufferers. I shall never cease recommending your Wizard Oil and Magic Pills, as many in my circle of acquaintances and friends are curing themselves of various ills and complaints with your medicines. I shall always call your Wizard Oil and Magic Pills the most wonderful medicines of this age.—I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,

MARY BIGNEIL.

Merri Creek, North Fitzroy, June 18, 1882.

With reference to Mrs. Bignall's testimonial as above, we, the undersigned, are well acquainted with the facts as set forth therein, and can vouch for the thorough efficacy of the same.

Signed.
JOHN W. SMITH, Murphy-street, South Yarra.
ALFRED DAMPIER, Melbourne.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.

FATHER SWAN'S WORM [illegible] tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverish [illegible] worms, constipation. As. [illegible] at druggists. [illegible] Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,

£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

E. T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.	J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
J. GORDON, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. H. V. CARTER.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.

A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.

Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1882 .... £941,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,15

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,5 1 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:

1,376 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Report and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.

Inspection of machinery in small [illegible] value, 7½ per cent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from £300 to £600, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for larger consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to obtain an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT AND FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorized to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

BOWACK & CO.,

MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WORKS

SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

WHOLE CHEESES in jars, in prime condition, Rs. 1-4 per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. in weight.	STILTON'S STILTON'S STILTON'S STILTON'S	QUARTER CHEESES in jars, most convenient for small consumers, Rs. 5 per jar.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
POONA & BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE begs to invite the attention of Ladies to her stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which has been specially selected by herself from the leading Houses of London and Paris.

The above consists of all descriptions of fashionable Dress Materials in the New Colours, the Latest Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, and a Choice Selection of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRCAT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand here appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale or long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co., and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

FREEDOM FROM FUSIL OIL.

Peculiar Speciality in Bottles and Cases, Breakage prevented.

Patent Rights reserved.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE & CO.

LEITH, (ESTABLISHED 1745.)

Consign for sale, by the Representatives of the Wine Trade in India, their

GRAND OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

RS. 26 PER DOZEN.

Apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

The Oldest Established Wine Merchants in India,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY CASH PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—Red.	Rs. a.
Chateau Lafite } After Dinner	34 8
Chateau Mouton } Wines	34 8
Chateau Larose | Dinner	23 0
St. Julien | Wines	21 4
St. Estephe, a favourite	16 0
Medoc, Breakfast Wine	13 8
Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 0
BORDEAUX—White.	
Barsac	19 0
Graves	15 8
BURGUNDY—Red.	
Chambertin	33 0
Volnay, strongly recommended	22 8
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	19 4
Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	19 4
BURGUNDY—White.	
Chablis, light pleasant Wine	17 12
Vermouth	19 4
CHAMPAGNE.	
'Royal Charter'	55 8
Finest Dry Sparkling	51 8
,, per hamper of 24 pints	33 0
Saumur, Finest Sparkling	25 8

PORT.	Rs. a.
Old Crusted (some years in bottles)	36 4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule	26 4
A good full Wine, Red ,,	19 4
Spanish Port, Green	14 8
Sacramental St. Martins	23 0
,, Tinta Francisca	32 8
SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.	
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer	32 8
Moselle, Non Pareil, finest	43 0
Rudesheimer, Mellow	29 8
Hochheimmer, fine-flavoured	24 4
Laubenheimer, Light	19 4
Carlovitz (Selected)	19 4
SHERRY AND MADEIRA.	
Amontillado, A. 1	38 12
Amontillado, Choice & Superior	36 12
Amoroso, full-flavoured soft pale	28 4
Montilla, extra pale & very dry	27 4
Vino Puro, very pale, dry	25 4
Manzanilla, light & very dry	22 0
Vino de Pasto, pale dry	20 0
Marsala, virgin pale	16 12
Madeira, E. I., very superior	37 12
Madeira, direct, excellent Wine	32 8

WHISKY AND COGNAC.	Rs. a.
* Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	27 0
** White Capsule delicate flavour	29 8
*** Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, Pale	32 12
**** Black Capsule, old, pale, Superior	37 8
Dry Gin	22 4
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	37 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	31 12
Whisky, Scotch, fine old pure	23 0
Whisky, Irish, fine old pure	23 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 0
Whisky, Scotch, Napier Johnston's	24 12
Whisky "Usher's Glenlivet"	21 0
LIQUEURS, &c.	
Curaçao, Orange and White	49 0
Chartreuse Green, per bottle	7 0
Do. Yellow do.	6 0
Benedictine	68 12
Maraschino de Zara, best	61 4
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	38 12
Lime Juice Cordial	13 0
Cyder	7 0
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE AND GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.	
The Bull-Dog Brand	6 8
,, Pints	3 12

N.B.—These Brands may be had of all Wine Merchants.

PINTS of several of above Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

FELT HATS, DRESS HATS, HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their first Shipment for the season, latest shapes, well-ventilated, and of the best quality.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. As.
Black Zephyr, the New High Round Crown, Feather Weight	7 8
Black Stiff Round Crown, the New High Crown	8 8
Black Stiff Round Crown, Medium Height	8 8
Black Stiff Square Crown, a Special Hat for Tall Gentlemen	8 8
Brown, Stiff Felt High Crown, latest Shapes	8 8
Drab Round Crown, latest Shapes	8 8

DRESS HATS.

Thorpe and Co.'s Black Silk Best Quality	15 8
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Drab Naples Felt	10 8

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, best quality, covered White Doe	20 0
Elwood's Cork on Felt Helmets, covered White Drill, best quality	13 8
Elwood's Hunting Hats, Cork and Felt, covered White Drill, wide Brims; a splendid protection	13 8
Elwood's Hunting covered Tan Flax, Leather Bound, wide Brim, a useful District Hat	13 8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, well-ventilated and very light	10 8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmet, new patent Air-chamber, Double Felt throughout, with outside Turban and patent inner Band, easy fitting	17 8
Elwood's Drab Melton, with wide Brims, very light	9 8

Ladies' Helmets and Sun Hats, a large Assortment. Tweed Helmets, Caps, Boating Hats, Straw Hats, Smoking Caps, [illegible] &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
[illegible]
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE GRANDEST DISPLAY OF

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY ARE NOW ON VIEW AT

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.

Our motto S. P. Q. R. has been strictly adhered to in marking off these Goods, and intending Purchasers of Articles for Presentation should visit us before buying elsewhere.

We have also opened up an Assortment of other Goods, including the following :—Silk, and Satins in all Shades and Designs, Flowers, Lubin and Pinaud's Perfumery, Bridal Veils, Furniture Fringe, Velour's Japonais, French Satins, Ribbons of all widths and shades, a large Consignment of Robes mi-Confectionees assorted.

We would invite special attention to our Boot and Shoe Department, where fresh stock has just been added, and where the Public may rely on having a good article at the smallest possible rate of profit.

JEWELLERY !

JEWELLERY ! !

JEWELLERY ! ! !

A special Consignment, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, and other Precious Stones, all set in the most fashionable style.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

MONTON GRANGE, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, near Manchester, conducted by the MISSES KING. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations. Foreign and English masters in attendance daily. Resident English and Foreign Governesses, Superior Music, Drawing and Painting. The School is examined annually by Examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the Cambridge University. Arrangements can be made for Pupils remaining at the Grange during the vacations if desired.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold all Chemists, in bottles.

BECOME A DEAD SHOT

BY USING

THE "GEM" PATENT AIR-GUNS.

AA
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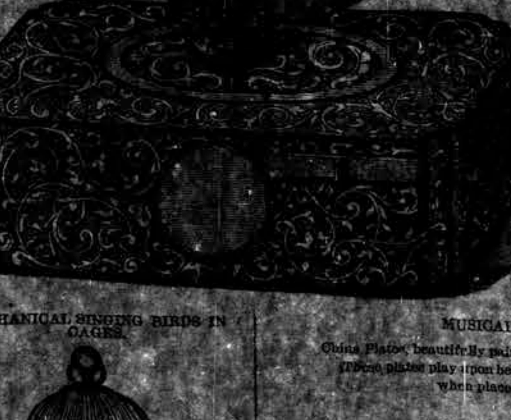

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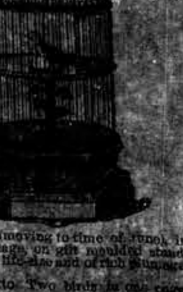

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

"From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' Renal Pills.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Mr. De Roos, on [illegible] [illegible]

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